ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,590—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1896.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD. CARSON'S SPECIAL CORROSION WHITE ZINC PAINT Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
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Special attention paid to Filling and Packing. LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th Jan.
P.V.L.CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
P.L. THAMES	4115	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4203	A. Symons	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V.L.GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5297	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.M.L.ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.V.L.SUTLEJ	4203	A. Symons	25th "
P.M.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked P.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,361	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	340	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS - MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

NOTES.
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "PACHUMBA" 867 tons, on the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 23rd January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 21st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "COLABA 1,460 tons, about the 31st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 20th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

JUST ARRIVED
GENT'S TIES,
THE LATEST.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DANCING FLOOR POWDER.
The very best
PREPARATION
Yet introduced.
Per small Tin, Re. 1-12; Rs. 2.
Per large Tin, Rs. 3-4: Rs. 3-10.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARYON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARYON REMEDY Co., 482, High Holborn, LONDON.

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CELEBRATED WHISKIES
EXCEL ALL OTHER BRANDS!!

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET...Per Doz.	26	0	29	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR ... ,,	35	0	39	0
HIGHLAND MALT ... ... ,,	28	0	31	8
OLD IRISH ... ... ,,	26	0	29	0

PURE, WHOLESOME, & ALWAYS RELIABLE.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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FRUIT LINCTUS. The best and simplest remedy extant for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness. Try it. Per Bottle, Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

PETROLEUM HAIR WASH. A Strengthening and Invigorating Wash for the Hair prepared from finely purified Petroleum, the valuable properties of which in stimulating the growth and preventing falling off of the Hair are well known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

COCA WINE. Stimulant, Restorative and Preventive of Fatigue, quite sets up the Constitution worn out by residence in the East. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

FEBRICURA. A Marvellous remedy for Fever of all kinds, whether during the hot or cold stage. Per Bottle, Re. 1-0.

GORGINA. A Harmless and most efficacious application for Ringworm and all Skin diseases. Per Jar, Ans. 8.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS. POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Boodhwar Peth, City.

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SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS
AT
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WHITE DRESS BOWS, Newest Shapes, Rs. 2-14 and 5 Per Dozen.
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WHITE KID GLOVES, Re. 1-4, 1-12 and Rs. 2-8.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fast Dye, Re. 1 and 1-8 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fronts embroidered with Coloured Silk, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 Per Pair.
BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS, Rs. 2-12 and 4-8. Pure Silk, Rs. 9 Per Pair.
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HORNBY ROAD.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.
MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.
THE
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MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)
AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.
THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.
C. P. AND CO.'S BRANDS
Are Sold by every Respectable Trader.
Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	102	0	92	0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77	0	70	0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	85	12	78	0
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36	0	33	0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44	8	42	12

And others.
Pints, Rs. 4-8 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
From J. ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

Carlowitzer	25	0	22	8
Ofner Adlersberger	22	0	20	0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38	8	34	14
Hochheimer	32	8	29	8
Laubenheimer	27	8	25	0

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44	8	40	4
Larose	30	8	27	12
ST. JULIEN	26	8	24	0
St. Estephe	22	8	20	8
Medoc	19	8	17	12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	14	8	13	4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sauternes	26	8	24	0
Graves	22	8	20	8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42	8	38	4
VOLNAY	30	8	27	10
Beaune	26	8	24	0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25	8	23	2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

COMMENDADOR	32	0	56	12
Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48	8	43	14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48	8	43	14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34	8	31	4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27	8	25	0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32	8	29	8
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28	8	25	14
Spanish Port	20	8	18	14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38	8	33	12

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54	8	49	4

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-1	52	8	47	8
Do. Black Capsule	50	8	45	8
Amoroso	38	8	34	14
Invalids'	38	8	34	14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32	8	29	8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30	8	27	10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28	8	25	14
VINO DE PASTO	28	8	25	14
DINNER SHERRY	23	8	21	6
Marsala, Virgin	24	0	21	12

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56	8	52	0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50	8	46	10
Three Stars do. ***	46	8	43	0
Two Stars do. **	43	8	40	6
ONE STAR do. *	40	8	37	10
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	26	0	24	0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29	8	27	12
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24	8	23	4
Do. *	23	8	22	4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks			25	4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs.	a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30	0	27	0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42	8	39	8
Carlton, 11 years old	50	8	46	10
Do. 5 " "	45	8	42	4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38	0	35	6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38	0	35	6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35	8	32	4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28	0	26	
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC.	31	0	28	0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33	0	30	8
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30	0	2	0
'GLEN BROOM'	30	0	33	0
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26	8	24	0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD IRISH	32	8	30	8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29	0	27	4

SPIRITS.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33	8	31	0
Pineapple	31	8	29	0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30	8	28	10
Dry Gin do. do.	30	8	28	10

LIQUEURS, &c.

Chartreuse, Green	132	0	120	4
Do. Yellow	106	8	96	0
BENEDICTINE	84	8	76	0
Curacao	72	8	66	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66	8	6	0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56	8	51	0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50	8	46	0
Angostura Bitters	63	8	57	8
ORANGE BITTERS	36	8	33	0
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24	8	22	8
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18	8		

ALSO—
Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c,
Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Gallon Cash Rs.	a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16	12	15	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13	0	11	12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13	0	11	12
One Star Cognac *	15	4	13	12
Two Star do. **	16	4	14	12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11	12	10	12
Do. Dry Gin	11	12	10	12

We can also supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 64 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.
N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4	8	3	4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners	6	6	4	4
Kop's Non-Alcoholic Ale and Stout	7	8	4	2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9	0	5	8

BULK ALE.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs.	a.	Kilderkins. Rs.	a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60	0	30	0

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.
FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.
Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.
OUR SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY
HAS BECOME A FAVORITE WITH MANY MESSES AND CLUBS.
A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
24 CHURCHGATE STREET AND ARMENIAN LANE,
FORT, BOMBAY.
N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY EVENING, AT 9 P.M.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 4 P.M.
DOORS OPEN one hour earlier.

WILLISON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LOCATED ON THE ESPLANADE.
ON SATURDAY NIGHT

Every available spot was seized upon, the vast assemblage testifying by their hearty plaudits and screams of laughter that they endorsed the UNIVERSAL VERDICT: "Absolutely the most varied

EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION
Ever witnessed in Bombay!"
LAST THREE NIGHTS
Of our present great Programme.
MLLE. FREDERICA'S
Serpentine Dance on Horseback. With Limelight effects.
DE VERE BROTHERS
on the Horizontal Bars.
HARRY DIXON'S
Hurricane Hurdle Act.
THE JAPANESE
Marvellous Feats of Balancing.
ALL OUR COMICAL CLOWNS.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.
THURSDAY NIGHT,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Secure Seats daily at MITCHELL and Co.'s Store, Medows Street.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

GAIETY THEATRE.
BOMBAY CITY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE Members of the above Club Assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs, will give a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, to be followed by a Laughable Farce, in the GAIETY THEATRE, ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M., to Commence at 9 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs 2, Re. 1, and Annas 8.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE NEXT CONCERT
will take place on
THURSDAY, 23rd instant,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
when the greater part of
HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACCABÆUS"
will be performed.
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
Further details hereafter.

D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

ALL EXHIBITS must reach Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., on or before February 1st, and Schedules should be sent in at once. For further particulars apply to

HONORARY SECRETARY.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1896, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
18th January, 1896.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—SITE No. 98 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Superintendent's Office, on Monday, 10th February, 1896, at 10 A.M.

The sale is subject to the confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

G. W. R. HAY, Brigade-Surgn.-Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Matheran.
Matheran, 19th January, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 Noon, on 19th February, 1896, for the Supply of SOAP YELLOW BEST to the Arsenals and Corps in the Bombay Command from 1st April, 1896, up to the 31st March 1897.

II.—Printed Forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the Soap (more or less) for the supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of Contract deed which, in the event of a Tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 27th January to 17th February, 1896, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only).

The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one rupee for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1896. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 20th January, 1896.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and
Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,
is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT
for a SEASON to BOMBAY,
OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,
FEBRUARY 10th. Admission Free.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MILL STORES, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1896, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of leather belting, 1 B valves, 1 R sheet, C I valves, copper side lights, wire springs, mules, shuttles, railing, sizing and wheel brushes, galvanised bath tubs, wire ropes, soft soap, cylinder oil, W metal babbits, shovels, picks, handles, lead line, music box, &c.

Also by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the shippers:—
14 P—One case English leather bettings, (single) 3½," 5," and 6" by Hepburn and Gale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st January, 1896.

KUPPER'S PILSENER
Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District for one year, from the 1st of April, 1896. For all particulars regarding the Tolls and the conditions under which Tenders should be made, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik. A new Toll at Nanashi, Taluka Dindori, has been included in the Schedule. Separate Tender for the Ferry at Vecla, Taluka Igatpuri, should be made.

Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M., official time, on the 26th February, 1896.

A. WINGATE,
Collector of Nasik.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two tea-spoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL,
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of

Rs.	15	0	0	per Share of Rs.	500	0	0 paid up
"	7	8	0	"	250	0	0 "
"	3	12	0	"	125	0	0 "
"	1	14	0	"	62	8	0 "
"	0	15	0	"	31	4	0 "

for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th JANUARY, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Bombay, January 10, 1896. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Bombay, January 10, 1896. Agents.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 15 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the above FUND will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 21st January, 1896, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAWARKER.
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 11th January, 1896.

THE Undersigned HORMUSJEE COWASJEE PETIT, do hereby give notice that all Claims, whatever, standing against me, be re-asserted at the Office of the MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Company, Limited, 6, Hornby Road, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on or before the 21st instant, after which date no Claims will be entertained.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE PETIT.
Bombay, 16th January, 1896.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
'A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.
TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!!
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Truffit's Euchrisma	Piver's Eau de Tonic	Atkinson's Scent, Assorted
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer	French Assorted Scent in Boxes	Honey Water
Rimmel's Hair Dye	Egg Julep Truefits	Lavender Water
Eau de Bolot	Rowland's Kalydor	Glycerine Pomade
Fleur de Ritz	Bay Rum	Piver's Eau de Oppoponax
Royal Powder	Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice	Bloom of Roses
Superfine Violet Powder	Florline	Opalin Powder
Pears' Soap	Poudre de Riz	Extract of Elder Flowers
Carbolic Soap	Poudre de Java	Golden Hair Wash
Shaving Soap	Vinolia Soap	Eau de Figaro
Lime Juice and Glycerine	Torrchene Soap	Piver's Dentifrice
Lubin's Scent, Assorted	Pears' Balls of sizes	Camphorated Chalk
Vienna Scent	French Soap, Assorted	Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk
Florida Water	Brilliantin	Velentine
Rimmel's Pomade		Rose Leaf Powder

Cuticura Soap	
Honey Soap	
Pears' Otto Rose Soap	
Rowland's Maccassar Oil	
Cosmetique	
Smyth and Nephew Scent	
Eau de Cologne	
Aqua Geneva	
Phocomme Pomade	
Piver's Eau de Rose	
Lloyd's Euxia	
Eau de Toilet	

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.	
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS'	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

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HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge.

Orders to Purchase or Sell Stocks executed on the Paris Bourse through the Bank.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board:
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting Interest and Dividends when due, &c.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WINE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB. "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	60 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YALLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	30 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,
Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

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Further particulars may be had on Application to
BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:	BRANCH OFFICE:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.	OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations or Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Lowest kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,430
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Asiatic of Madras	10,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & ... Mgo ...	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. p.c.	166
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£14 to 15
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	310

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,500	1,000	all	20	681
ngio-Indian ...	1,545	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) ...	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	35	790
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	60	1,595
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.40	775
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	910
Coimbatore S and W ...	1,000	100	100	...	11
Connaught Mills ...	600	500	500	25	685
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	25 x R 15	665
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	680
Carrimbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	64
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	555
Framjee Petit ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	985
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hinguphat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	660
Howard ...					
Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hydorabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,315
Imperial Cotton ...	2,000	500	500	dvdRs.30	460
Indian Manfr. ...	950	1,000	1,000	50	1,200
Indo-China Manufactring Co., Ld ...	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Jacob Sassoon ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,595
Jam Mill ...	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170
Kamani Industrial Co Ld ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,300
Kaiser-i-Hind ...		{ 250	{ 250	dvd 44	...
Co Ld ...	4,000	{ 50	{ 50		
Madura Mills ...	7,770	100	100	Nil	par
Madowai ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental ...	5,735	625	625	Rs 22½	456
Petit Sorabjee Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,420
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	760
Rajpur Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,005 xd
Sassoon ...	1,507	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	1,320
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,070
Soondercas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	895
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta ...	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	222½
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Swadeshi Mills ...	675	500	500	dvd Rs15	535
Sawoon and Sultanee ...	2,000	00	500	dvdRs30	787
Ochiltree Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	400
Union Mills Ld ...	00	1,000	1,000	...	200
Lakhmishunker C Mill Co Ld ...	900	500	900	15	5 0
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	875
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	750
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,60
B. R. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	52

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,180
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownuggur City Press					
Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	190
Colaba ...	800	1,600	1,600	dvdRs15	720
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg ...	400	250	...	dvd Rs 6	117½
Fort ...	1,250	2,500	500	dvdRs40	1120
French ...	300	500	500	dvdRs30	470
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	140
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahura Press Co., Ld ...	200	200	all	18 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	33	97½
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	41.0
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M. ...	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar ...	1,300	500	500	dvd Rs30	333
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	1.0
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	485
Sahapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	420
Sassoon ...	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	50	645
Sorab Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart ...	...	1,000	1	12	210
			9	dvd Rs65	1,170

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	{ 1,750	100	100	15	380
	{ 500			75	
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhaan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600
Do. New Issue ...	500	375	225	75	1,365xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1	38
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld ...	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	800
Bombay Flour Mill ...	730	500	500	60	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,000	200	200	1	212
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	346
Kurrachee Landing ...	600	600	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufactur ing Co ...	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs14	180
Maglie Brewery ...	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	43
Napier Foundry ...	1,000	100	200	...	66
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	6,000	200	50	16 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs12	420
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	2	20
Treacher & Co ...	2,000	500	25	60	1,075
Thacker & Co. ...	1,500	100	100	1	155
Telephone Co. ...	10,000	25	10	dvd Rs1	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs. 27-6 Nom.
Gold leaf ...	,, 27-3
Pekin, at Gold, old ...	,, 27-3
Do. new ...	,, 27-3
Australia bar Gold ...	,, 27-3
Bombay bar Gold ...	,, 27-2
Sovereigns ...	,, 17-5
Do. Demand ...	,, 27-4
Over ...	,, 83-4
Do. ...	,, 82-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lord Reay Memorial Fund meeting, Chamber of Commerce rooms, 5 p.m.
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, general meeting, 3-15 p.m.
Willison's Circus, Esplanade.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Framnes left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers St. Irene and Rosetta entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Colaba yesterday; the steamer Courland left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, commencing at 4-30 p.m.

I. O. R. (INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES):—At the annual meeting of the above Society in Bombay, Dr. D. R. Tata was re-elected Surgeon for the year 1896.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—In honour of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana an entertainment is to be given at Gulistan, Pedder Road, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 9-30 p.m.

PURDAH PARTY AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—A purdah party is to be given at the Government House, Malabar Hill, to-day, from 4-30 to 7 p.m. About two hundred invitations have been issued.

ACCIDENT TO AN EQUESTRIAN.—On Sunday morning Mr. McCausland, of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Company, was riding on the Kennedy Sea Face, when he accidentally fell off his horse, sustaining injury to the left hand and knee. Mr. McCausland was conveyed in a victoria to his house in the Fort.

LOCAL PHONOGRAPHIC STUDENTS.—Messrs. Jamshedji Byramji Master, a teacher in Chandanwady A.-V. School, and Vassantrao Raghunath Murkute have obtained Elementary certificates in phonography from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London. They were instructed by Mr. Anandrao Madhavraoji Edwankar, short-hand teacher, Dhobitalao.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A LAD.—On Saturday morning, a Hindu lad, named Jagjivan Jeeva, aged thirteen, residing with his parents at Mombadavle, Parel Road, attempted to commit suicide by taking a quantity of sulphuric acid in consequence of having been reprimanded by his father for not taking care of his younger brother, whom he had negligently allowed to fall. Jagjivan was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—About half-past 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, a Hindu girl, aged about two years and a-half, the daughter of Tricumdas Pranjivandas, residing with her parents on the fourth storey of a house at Lohar Chawl, while playing near a window, accidentally fell out on to the road below, a distance of about forty-seven feet, sustaining a fracture of the head and other bodily injuries. The girl was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is lying in a precarious condition.

THE ALLEGED POISONING OF A FAMILY.—Radhi, a Hindu girl, aged nine years, the daughter of Jani, residing at Walpakady Road, who was, on Friday morning last, removed to the J. J. Hospital along with her mother and other members of the family, suffering from vomiting, alleged to have been caused by some poisonous drug administered to them in sweetmeats by a man, named Rama Succaram, died yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital. The circumstances of this suspicious incident were published in our yesterday's issue. After admission into the hospital all the members of the family, except deceased Radhi, became well, and they were ordered to be discharged next morning by the house surgeon, who, however, advised Radhi to be detained there as her case was rather serious and the vomiting did not cease. The mother, however, would not listen to the advice of the house surgeon and took Radhi home along with the other members. After her return home deceased continued vomiting, and became quite restless. On the following afternoon a policeman went to the house to enquire as to how they were progressing, when on hearing that the condition of Radhi was critical, he took her to the J. J. Hospital, where she was again admitted, but she never rallied and died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of the deceased girl Radhi, when the evidence of her mother was recorded, and the inquiry was adjourned to the 2nd proximo.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged a Hindu barber, named Gopal Dafi, aged thirty-five, a native of Sholapore, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing murder of his wife Bhagee, at Sholapore. Inspector Saunderson stated that on an information received from the authorities at Sholapore the accused was arrested by the Bombay Police, on Sunday, in a house at Khetwady. It appears that about two years and a-half ago Gopal suspected his wife's fidelity, and asked her on several occasions to be faithful to him, but the woman, it was alleged, continued her improper behaviour. One night, about two years and a-half ago, while Bhagee was lying asleep in her room at Sholapore, the accused attacked her with a razor and inflicted several wounds on her person, which resulted in death. The accused then absconded, and was not heard of until his arrest on Sunday. He quietly arrived in Bombay about seven or eight months ago, and put up at the house of a friend at Khetwady, where he remained quietly until his arrest. During his stay in Bombay his movements were such as not to arouse any suspicions either of the neighbours or of the local police. The accused, after his arrest, denied having committed the offence, stating that Bhagee had been murdered by her paramour. Mr. Saunderson asked the magistrate to remand the case for four days in order to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter. His Worship granted the application, ordering the accused to be remanded to jail in the meantime.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, and subject to the sanction of the Municipal Corporation, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Company, the well-known auctioneers of Medows Street, put up for sale by public auction, yesterday afternoon, eighteen valuable plots of land situated at the new Connaught and Sussex Roads, adjoining the Victoria Gardens, Parel Road. The bidders including Parsees, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Borahs, were fairly numerous and competition was good, but it was not as keen as when plot, No. 3 was sold by the same auctioneers about fourteen months ago. The sale began at 3 p.m., and in about a couple of hours all the plots were knocked down to the highest bidders. Some of the plots formed part of lands acquired for the Corporation by Government under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, while others formed part of lands acquired by purchase. Some of the plots were knocked down at the bidding price, as the biddings remained stationary, while in cases of other plots the biddings were advanced by a quarter of a rupee per square yard, and the plots were knocked down to the highest bidders. The following are the details of the sale:—

Lot No. 1—723·98 square yards, at Rs. 11-4, to Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Contractor, the starting bid being at Rs. 5 per square yard.

Lot No. 2—627·17 square yards, at Rs. 10-4, to Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Contractor, the starting bid being Rs. 8 per square yard.

Lot No. 3—629·19 square yards, at Rs. 10-4, to Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Contractor.

Lot No. 4—613·21 square yards, at Rs. 11, to Mr. Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden.

Lot No. 5 had previously been sold.

Lot No. 6—1025·82 square yards, at Rs. 4-4, to Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Warden.

Lot No. 7—1027·92 square yards, at Rs. 8-8, to Mr. Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden.

Lot No. 8—822·67 square yards, at Rs. 4, to Mr. Lookmanji Soolemanji.

Lot No. 9—822·67 square yards, at Rs. 4, to Mr. A. Ezra. The starting bid (Rs. 4) remained stationary in this case.

Lot No. 10—757·24 square yards, at Rs. 3, to Mr. Lookmanji Soolemanji, which was the starting bid.

Lot No. 11—757·24 square yards, at Rs. 5, to Mr. Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden.

Lot No. 12—750 square yards, at Rs. 3, to Mr. Noorbhoy Kadurbhoy.

Lot No. 13—720 square yards, at Rs. 6, to Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Contractor.

Lot No. 14—570·94 square yards, at Rs. 3-12, to Mr. Cursetji Jehanghir Khumbatta.

Lot No. 15—570·94 square yards, at Rs. 6-4, to Mr. Rustomji Rutsonji Parekh.

Lot No. 16—366·55 square yards, at Rs. 4-4, to Mr. Cursetji Jehanghir Khumbatta.

Lot No. 17—366·55 square yards, at Rs. 8-4, to Mr. Hoormuzji Ardeshir Kanga.

Lot No. 18—831·67 square yards, at Rs. 6, to Mr. Edulji Sorabji Ghamat.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

THE following additional candidates have been declared to have passed the University School Final examination of 1895:—

Athavale, V. Ramchandra.	Naik B. Mukund.
Bakshi, H. Manekial.	Navalur, B. Durgaiag.
Bhagvantrayar, S. Narso.	Nugganhatti, A. Krishna
Bhat, G. Utamram.	Somashigi, M. Hari.
Bhat, P. Jogibhat.	Padukone, G. Subrao.
Gadgil, K. Dinkar.	Patil, B. Mallangowda.
Nagarkatti, S. Venkatraman.	Perjabadi, S. Shidalingappa.
	Phatak, G. Gangadhar.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJI.

A SUIT AGAINST A MAHOMEDAN MERCHANT.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS VS. NOORBHOY ESMAILJEE.

THE plaintiffs brought this suit to recover an aggregate amount of about Rs. 6,219, with interest, namely, Rs. 1,927-13-5, as the balance of monies due to them in respect of an indemnity for 1,000 double bags of sugar, Rs. 3,237-7-7 for the price of one lot of spelter, Rs. 806-9-1 for duty, and Rs. 247-13-9 for other charges paid by them in respect of other goods. Mr. Sterling with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji, in delivering judgment, said: The defendant did not deny that the monies claimed by the plaintiffs were due to the plaintiffs, but he alleged—(1) that the amounts claimed were merely a few of the items picked out of the general account which he had with the plaintiffs; (2) that no decree other than one for a general account could be passed in this suit; (3) that the plaintiffs had not given him credit for certain payments made by him; (4) that no credit had been given to him for the profit for a certain exchange contract for £5,000; and (5) that the plaintiffs had improperly resold certain goods which he had indented for; and he denied that any money was due from him to the plaintiffs in the general account. As to the first two points, his lordship was quite satisfied on a consideration of the evidence of the plaintiffs' witnesses, Mr. Goll, the assistant, Balwant Balkrishna, the former import clerk, Eduljee Dosabhoy, the head salesman, and Mr. Louis Aeppli, the chief manager of the plaintiffs' firm, that there was no such general account between the plaintiffs and the defendant as was set up in the written statement. The indents signed by the defendant expressly provided that each shipment and item under them respectively should stand as a separate contract; and the evidence of the plaintiffs' witnesses conclusively established that, in substance and in reality, the account of each indent or item was kept separate and distinct, and the payments by the defendant were not made on any such general account as alleged by the defendant, but were specifically made in respect of specific goods specified in bills, specially prepared. The exhibits in the case confirmed the oral evidence called by the plaintiffs on this point. Indeed, the defendant's own evidence and books of account, far from confirming his story, completely contradicted him; and the defendant had not been able to point out, either from his own or the plaintiffs' books, a single item paid merely on general account. His lordship therefore held that the plaintiffs had no general account with the defendant, and that therefore a decree could be properly passed without taking any general account. As to the third point, the payments which the defendant alleged he had made in the general account, and for which he pretended that no credit had been given to him by the plaintiffs, were abandoned by the defendant at the hearing, and it was shown that such payments were specifically made against specific invoices or bills. As to the defendant's claim for profit in respect of the exchange contract for £5,000, Mr. Goll's evidence showed that the profit admitted by the plaintiffs, and not allocated by them to their claims against the defendant in respect of other contracts, was Rs. 967-3-6, and no more. As the defendant's claim for profits on the exchange contract amounted in substance to a claim for an unascertained amount of money, no credit could be given for it to the defendant in this suit as a matter of right under section 111 of the Civil Procedure Code; and it was not therefore necessary for his lordship to enquire how far the defendant's claim was well founded. But inasmuch as the plaintiffs by their counsel had expressed their desire to give the defendant credit for the sum of Rs. 967-3-6, which they admitted to be due to the defendant, such sum would be allowed in this suit to the defendant. As to the defendant's allegation that the plaintiffs had improperly resold certain goods indented for by him; this also, in substance, amounted to a claim for an unascertained sum of money which, as already stated before, could not be properly investigated in this suit with due regard to the provisions of section 111 of the Civil Procedure Code. His lordship's conclusions of law on the above points rendered it unnecessary for him to discuss the evidence in detail as to the facts relating to the fifth point, and relieved him from the duty of enquiring as to how far the very severe strictures passed by the learned counsel on both sides on their witnesses and cited by the opposite side were justified. His lordship formally recorded his findings upon the issues and passed a decree for the plaintiffs for an aggregate sum of Rs. 6,219-11-10 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum till judgment, less the sum of Rs. 967-3-6, with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the costs of the suit; and with further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A DECREE ON A MORTGAGE DEED.

VISHWESHWAR VITHAL AND ANOTHER VS. KEROBA VASUDEO NAIK.

THE plaintiffs in the suit claimed that the defendant might be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 10,847-15-3, being the amount due at foot of a mortgage bond, and Rs. 27-5-6, being the amount with interest paid for insuring the property, etc., that in default of payment, the property might be sold, and the proceeds of the sale applied towards the payment of the amount due to plaintiffs; and that if such proceeds should not suffice to pay it, the defendant might be decreed to pay the amount of the deficiency with interest, etc. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Magaulal L. Shroff, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity for the defendants.

It appeared that by a mortgage deed dated 7th March, 1892, certain land and premises, situated at Breach Candy Road, were conveyed by the defendant to the plaintiffs for securing the principal sum of Rs. 9,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, subject to redemption upon payment by the defendant of the principal sum and interest on the 7th March, 1893. The time for the payment was subsequently by agreement extended till the 8th April, 1894, but the money was not repaid by the defendant on that date. It was agreed by the mortgage deed that if the interest should not be paid regularly on the 7th of each month commencing with the month of April, 1892, it should be lawful for the plaintiffs to charge compound interest; and the plaintiffs had accordingly charged compound interest from the 7th August, 1892. The plaintiffs had also, in accordance with the provisions of the deed, expended a sum of Rs. 27-5-6 upon insuring the premises. The defendant had not yet paid the monies due by him, but was in possession of the premises, and collecting the rents and profits and appropriating them to his own use; and the plaintiff submitted that a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the premises, and collect the rents and profits, etc.

His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 10,847-15-3 and Rs. 27-5-8, with interest and costs, in default of payment by a certain date, the premises were to be sold by order of the court, and the proceed applied towards the satisfaction of the plaintiffs' claim, etc.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

LEADING AUTHORITY AS TO WHO MAY COMPLAIN.

IMPERATRIX VS. KESHAWLAL JEYKRISHNA AND FIVE OTHERS.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Jethalal Varajbhai, First-class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who, on the 6th August last, convicted the accused of mischief and criminal trespass, and fined the first accused an aggregate sum of Rs. 30, or in default, to suffer a fortnight's simple imprisonment, while the other five accused were fined Rs. 20 each, or in default, to suffer the same term of simple imprisonment. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. Ramdutt V. Desai, appeared for the accused.

A field in Viramgaum was proved to be in the possession of certain tenants of the complainant, and the tenants gave evidence in his favour. Accused No. 1 claimed the ownership of the field as heir of his mother's father, alleging that the complainant was a trespasser. The field was entered in the complainant's name in Government records. Cotton seed was sown in it, and before the plants sprang up above the level of the ground, the accused took eleven ploughs, went to the spot, and destroyed the seed by re-tilling almost the whole area. In so doing, they actually entered the field with intent evidently to annoy the complainant.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the application, said: This is not a case for interference by revision. The plea of the accused under section 242 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was "alibi," and the magistrate is clearly of opinion that the evidence of "alibi" was false. Thereupon he convicted. Is would encourage perjury if this court re-opened the case on the ground that one of the accused was owner of the land, and that he entered on it with the others, and ploughed it on a "bona-fide" claim of right. Mr. Robertson contended that the only person having a right to complain of criminal trespass is the person in possession or the person injured, and cited "reference" in the case of Kalinanth Nagchowdry (9 W. R., I. R. R.) and Chandi Pershad vs. Evans (I. L. R., 22 Cal., 133). We do not think it can be contended that the learned judges meant to say that, in section 441 of the Penal Code, the words "any person in possession" mean only "a complainant in possession"; nor is that construction supported by Iswar vs. Steal, 8 Ben. L. R., Ap. 62. The destruction of the crop must have been damaging or annoying to the owner, or tenant, or both; in the present case. The leading authority on the question of law—who may complain?—is In re Ganesh Sathe, I.L.R., 13 Bom. 600. Mr. Robertson thought so distinguish that case on the ground that the complaint there related to high misdemeanour, corrupt purchase of judicial offices, a matter of immediate public concern. But he has shown us no authority for taking the offences of mischief and criminal trespass out of the general rule, which allows any person to complain of a criminal act. Exceptions are made by statute; if by our decision we added a new exception to chapter 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, we would invade the function of the Legislature. The court rejects the petition.

CARRYING AN EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

A REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Sheik Isoof Sheik Abdulla, Sheik Ibrahim Abdul Razak, and Sitaram Dharma, all tindals of prows, belonging to Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, were placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and charged by Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock and Water Police, with doing such a rash and negligent act as to endanger human life in that they carried more passengers than the prows were licensed to take. Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the accused, and at his suggestion the case against the three men was proceeded with separately. Inspector Holdway, of the Water Police, stated that on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th instant, whilst he was going his rounds in the harbour, he noticed three prows full of passengers being towed by a steam launch, belonging to Messrs Hill, Son and Grennan. He followed the prows, and drew up his boat at the Carnac Bunder. He saw the prows were filled to their utmost capacity. The registered tonnage of the prow, No. 4533, which was in charge of the first accused, was about 18 tons, and, therefore, it could not carry more than fifty passengers, whereas there were about 249 passengers besides the crew. Amongst them there were about five women and eight lads.

Captain J. B. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, then went into the witness box, and said that it was risky and unsafe for such a prow as that of the first accused to carry 250 passengers. Mr. Brown contended that the act of the accused could not be called either rash or negligent. At the most it could be said to be a mistaken view of a scientific question. There was a difference between the scientific and expert opinon regarding the capacities of the boats and the extent to which they could safely carry passengers; and since they had entered into a debatable atmosphere, there being a difference in the scientific opinion, the court was not a competent tribunal to decide it, but the Legislature.

Mr. Brown then called Captain Macaulay, Marine Surveyor, who said that in his presence the boat was filled with 250 coolies, and in his opinion the prow could safely carry 250 passengers in the harbour in fine weather, if towed by a steam launch. In cross-examination by Mr. Ingram, Captain Macaulay said that it would have been unsafe to carry such a large number of passengers under canvass, and if the tow rope parted, and a panic issued, which might necessitate the men running on one side, it might be safe. It was quite safe if the boat was properly towed by a steam launch.

The magistrate was of opinion that there ought to be a conviction in the case, but in order to settle the question of law, he would effectually be referred it to the High Court for opinion. He fined Sheik Ibrahim Rs. 10, subject to confirmation by the High Court.

LADY JANBAI AND HER SON-IN-LAW AT VARIANCE.

MR. DHUNJISHAW, of Messrs. Dixit and Dhunjishaw, appeared on Saturday on behalf of Lady Janbai, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a summons against her son-in-law, Ahmed Laduck Somji, charging him with criminal intimidation, attempt to commit extortion, using abusive language and criminal force. The complainant in her information stated: I have a son-in-law, named Ahmed Laduck Somji. For the last seven months he has been at variance with me, and entertains very bitter feelings against me and the other members of my family, in consequence of my having refused to supply him with various sums of money from time to time. He is a very hard drinker and is of a questionable character. On various occasions he has been fined by Presidency Magistrates for being guilty of various crimes. That, in consequence of the said Ahmed Laduck Somji being in the habit of frequenting my bungalow and annoying and harassing me and abusing me and the other members of my family, I was on three different occasions obliged to write to the Commissioner of Police, and notwithstanding the warning given to him by that officer though his subordinates the said Ahmed Laduck Somji has hitherto continued to behave in the same manner towards me and my family. Last night, at about 10-30, the said Ahmed Laduck Somji with some bad budmashes came to my bungalow at Grant Road. At that time the said Ahmed Laduck Somji and his companions were worse for liquor. They began to abuse me and other members of my family and began to create a disturbance in the street. On being told to go away he assaulted my servants and other men. The said Ahmed Laduck Somji has given out that he will do his utmost to cause me and other members of my family bodily injury and would continue to annoy and harass me if I did not pay him any money. I duly reported this occurrence to the Police Commissioner, who advised me that I should apply to your Worship in the matter. I therefore charge the said Ahmed Laduck Somji with criminal intimidation and attempt to commit extortion, using abusive language and criminal force, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law for the above offences or such others as he might be found to have committed. I also pray that the said Ahmed Laduck Somji may be bound over to keep the public peace.

The magistrate granted a summons against Ahmed Laduck Somji.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur and Akola, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Raipur, Amraoti, Masulipatam and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is considerably in excess of the average in Sind and at Kerwar, and the minimum largely to very largely in defect at Akola, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Ajmere and Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Mangalore, and the lowest 43° at Jubbulpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Jacobabad, Nagpur, Karwar, Goa, Mangalore and Bangalore, and the skies are partially clouded at Jacobabad, Cochin, Mangalore, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate that the weather to the west-south-westwards of Karachi out at sea is probably squally and unsettled. In Sind the weather is inclined to become cloudy and slightly unsettled. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 20.

Monday's observations:—Pressure is reported to have fallen rapidly at Chaman, and a slight fall has occurred over the Indus Valley and at Quetta, elsewhere the pressure has generally increased, the change having been brisk to rapid over the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces. The general distribution of pressure has little changed, the winds are westerly down the Gangetic Plain, northerly over the Bay and the head of the Peninsula and easterly over west of the Peninsula. The force remains moderate to light and the temperature has risen in Punjab, West and Lower Bengal, and generally fallen in other places. The mean temperature is lower than usual except in Bengal. Very light showers of rain are reported in Darjeeling and Narayanganj and very light snow in Gnatong from the barometric fall at Chaman and in the Indus Valley, it appears likely that a slight depression is advancing towards the North-West frontier districts, but at present it is doubtful if it will have much influence on the weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ...	29·922
Temperature of the Air ...	75·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	67·8
Dew Point ...	60·7
Relative humidity of Air ...	69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ...	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read

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(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

Our report under Saturday evening's date chronicled the latest Telegraphic news through Reuter calling for notice in this column; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	124,000	211,000	160,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	98,000	135,000	123,000
" " Continent	55,000	132,000	76,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,768,000	5,701,000	4,666,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,183,000	2,112,000	1,888,000
" " to Continent do.	1,281,000	2,056,000	1,437,00
" Stock in the Ports	1,100,000	1,035,000	1,076,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	4,023,000	4,832,850	4,591,010
" " Surats	225,000	114,110	202,010

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,111,000	1,427,260	1,505,770
" London	6,000	6,000	8,000
American Afloat	160,000	447,000	368,000
East Indian "	14,000	2,090	10,000
Total	1,291,000	1,882,270	1,892,770
Price of Mid-Americans	4 1-2d.	3 1-16d.	4 3-8d.
" Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.	2¾d.	3 3-4d.
Difference	13-16d.	7-16d.	5-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 11,79,176
" " Branches	Inc.	" 7,437
Other "		" 44,55,334
Government Securities		" 55,637
Other Authorised "		Unchanged.
Loans		" 5,76,898
Bills Discounted and Purchased		" 10,99,486
Balances with other Banks		" 1,41,879
Cash		" 18,38,487

Instead of a falling off in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank as was disclosed by the last Return, and which might be looked for at this time of the year, an addition of some 18¼ lakhs at 229 lakhs is shown by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day. This has been owing to a large amount having been paid into the Bank as Private Deposits; but though both in Loans and Bills Discounted there has again been an increase, it has been much less than in the week preceding, and upon the whole, there was last week a net falling off of about 27½ lakhs in trade requirements, compared with an addition of 32¼ lakhs in the same directions in the previous week. The balance, however, was reduced from what it would have gained by the decrease in the trade demand for Money by material withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office.

COTTON has remained steady in tone and unchanged in value here to-day; but not much business has been reported, though shippers have been better buyers than the Mills. The former have purchased 400 ready new Khandwa, at Rs. 200-1; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 187; and 200 Bhusawal, at Rs. 198; and they have contracted for 600 "Fine" Broach, at Rs. 222 for January-February delivery: while the later have bought 150 Bengal, at Rs. 159½; and have contracted for 200 Mizaj Ginned, at Rs. 211, for delivery in March.

The official telegrams received this morning from the Cotton districts again report bright, reasonable weather over the whole of the area, though in the Barsee district of the Oomrawattee circle, the dew fall was insufficient. Arrivals were increasing in the Broach district: and at Dhollera the plants were flourishing and ready for picking; while at Viramgaum they were showing bolls. The Dharwar crop was flourishing at Hubli.

WHEAT has been taken to-day to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, quotations being unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-8-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-7-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-4-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-5-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-8-0	"

SEEDS have also been steady in tone with a moderate enquiry from exporters; but the following rates which we quote this evening show no change:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	7 1 6	to 7 2 6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guserat	3 3 0	to 3 4 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	3 4 0		"
Do. Red do.	3 0 0	to 3 3 0	"
Gingelly, White	41 0 0	to 42 0 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	38 0 0	to 39 0 0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,314	bales.
Wheat	17,771	cwts.
Linseed	1,082	"
Rapeseed	328	"
Gingellyseed	6,168	"
Groundnuts	10,738	"
Castorseed	2,447	"
Rice	10,492	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged and the market is quiet in tone. Business has been done for April shipment, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2-1-8d. for three months' sight Credits; but Mercantile Bills having been scarce and the bazaar having come out to buy, also merchants later on, rates receded 1-32d., all round, closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1'48¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market has been weak to-day, but rates have been maintained at 105 5-16 for Money, and 105 3-16 for Account throughout, and leave off on the same level.

SHARES are very quiet, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs 10 in Lukhmidass Cotton Mill Scrip; and a decline of Rs. 5, in Manockji Petit.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th January, 1896, compared with the Statement of 11th January, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 11. Rs.	Jan. 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,76,930	53,76,774
Do. do. at Branches	25,02,648	23,10,095
Other Deposits	3,51,79,852	3,96,28,186
Post Bills	2,251	2,634
Credits, undrawn	20,94,431	28,11,644
Rs.	6,15,30,282	6,65,27,374
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	154,25,856	54,81,492
Other authorised Securities	47,09,708	42,09,708
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	56,07,411	56,92,140
Loans do. do.	65,42,226	71,19,196
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,73,47,701	1,84,47,187
Dead Stock	2,98,003	2,98,003
Stamps and Stationery	19,211	19,226
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	9,13,045	12,54,925
Cash	2,10,67,969	2,29,05,566
Rs.	6,15,30,329	6,65,27,378

I. M. RAILWAY.

(11 days ending 11th January 1896.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	732	732	...	...	...	...
Passengers,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Parcels, &c.	75,899	71,842	2,057	...	2,057	...
Goods	1,05,616	1,14,351	...	8,735	...	5,735
Other earnings	6,259	5,759	1,179	...	1,179	...
Total for per'd	1,80,774	1,91,952	...	939	...	939
Aggregate	1,80,774	1,91,952	...	...	...	939

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 19.

10 p.m.	70°

MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

6 a.m.	69°
10 a.m.	76½
2 p.m.	82°
6 p.m.	77°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—January 4, at Jhelum, the wife of Lieut A E Barton, Asst Commissioner, Pind Dadan Khan, of a son.
CAMPBELL—January 9, at Baunu (Edwardesabad), the wife of Lieute ant G P Campbell, R E, of a daughter.
JUDGE—January 12, at Dehra Doon, N-W P, the wife of Captain C B Judge, 2nd Goorkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHERLOCK-HUBBARD—SHARMAN—January 6, at Chitorgarh, Rajputana, by the Rev J Rowntree, Chaplain of Neemuch, George H Sherlock-Hubbard, Assistant Secretary, P W D, N-W P, to Matilda Mary (Hilda), eldest daughter of H Sharman, Rajputana.

DEATH.

SCOTLAND—January 12, at Roorkee, after a long illness, Eleanor, widow of the late William Scotland, Professor of Drawing, T C E College, Roorkee, and of Dunfermline, Scotland, in her 61th year.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1896.

WHILE the common observation that exchange is hardening is undoubtedly true, the hardening process is a very slow one, and the present condition of the market is not calculated to accelerate it to any marked extent. The most cheering feature of the outlook is the strong position of the Government of India in regard to Council Bills. The sales of the Secretary of State have been so brisk that only about 42 lakhs per week remain to be disposed of to bring up the total for the current financial year to the estimated requirements. But judging from the large accumulations of produce on the Cotton Green as well as from the trade returns, the shipments to Europe are hanging fire, with the result that prices are declining, and unless there is considerable acceleration in the export trade, exchange will not be supported beyond its present level. Money is in fair local demand, but capital in payment for shipments to Europe is only required as yet to a small extent. The anticipation that exchange would be aided by the Chinese indemnity loan has not been realised, as the money remains in Europe, where it is likely to be kept by Japan to pay for the large purchases being made in the West in pursuance of her policy of commercial and naval development. The introduction of the British dollar in the Far East has also had little appreciable effect on the situation here, and the abnormal finds of gold that were reported to have taken place in South Africa and were to have had so wonderful an influence on the relative value of the precious metals, have been found by many unfortunate shareholders to be little better than a delusion and a snare to entrap investors. These external aids to the advance of the rupee may therefore be dismissed from consideration so far as its present prospects are concerned. What is required for a steady advance towards the sixteenpenny goal is a good export trade to aid the other favourable conditions. While the heavy speculative imports of silver which marked the first year and a-half after the closing of the mints have ceased, the white metal still continues to arrive in considerable quantities. Last week the receipts were £70,000 in value, and the previous week they came to £90,000. This is an indication that the coined rupees that were lying on the surface in the hands of non-investing hoarders are not yet exhausted, and that a very large number of unused rupees are still in existence. For the sake of exchange it is to be hoped that nothing will occur to let loose on the market these hoards which in the aggregate amount to an immense sum. But it must be admitted that so long as silver is allowed to enter on the same footing as other imports, the danger of these coined rupees being brought into circulation exists, and would be very acute if a marked drop were to take place in the price of silver. The estimate that the hoarded wealth of the people is at least three times as large as the floating commercial capital of the country is by no means an extravagant one, and it may readily be imagined that the addition of even a small proportion of it to the money in circulation would seriously endanger the gold value of the rupee. A further factor that should not be overlooked in a consideration of the prospects of exchange is the anticipation that about July or August next the Government of India will probably raise a new loan for pursuing a policy on which the present Viceroy has set his heart—that of developing the resources of the Empire by energetic railway extension. The loan will, it is believed, be for five crores, and the intention to raise it explains the recent action of Government in asking the advice of the banks and the Chambers of Commerce respecting the desirability of adding two crores to the currency reserve. Government will get two crores of rupees into their own hands by putting that part of the loan into the currency reserve, thus preventing the placing of two crores of coined money in the market. This is undoubtedly the best course to take, for there can be no doubt that the circulation of so large an additional amount of coined money, in the present condition of the market, would have the effect of lowering exchange and thus defeating the purposes of Government. The uncertainities of exchange are such that under present circumstances the abolition of the import duties on cotton goods could only be contemplated with dismay by those who have studied the financial position.

IN view of American high-handedness regarding the Monroe doctrine the military columns of the States papers furnish interesting reading. Commencing with the declaration that the "Defences are Weak" and the "United States are Vulnerable," a Chicago correspondent informs his readers that General Miles, commanding the American Army, affirms that it would take two years to properly fortify harbours and cities along the coast and would cost millions. It is good for America therefore that the war clouds are disappearing, for before she could engage in a serious conflict with Great Britain, even to the extent of invading Canada, she has much to do to place herself in fighting trim. Having just returned from an inspection of the harbours of the southern coast, General Miles spoke of them at first hand and declared that, like those of other sections of the country, he found them in an entirely defenceless condition. In short, the country is "in a deplorable condition for defence." If war should break out, the only defence of the ports in the south, or, in fact, anywhere else, with a few exceptions, says General Miles, would be a number of obsolete guns on rotten carriages. There are only three modern high-powered guns in position in the country. Two of these are at the entrance to New York harbour, and the third is at San Francisco. If Congress make liberal appropriations it is estimated that the coasts would be placed in condition for defence in two years' time. The work would cost some eighty millions of dollars. It would take, we are told, about a year to make the tools necessary for the construction of the guns, and then another year to manufacture the guns themselves. There are now only a few places in the country where heavy guns can be built—the Government arsenal at Watervliet, the Bethlehem Iron Company, and the naval gun foundry at the Washington navy yard. A Washington correspondent interviewed General Miles and asked how he proposed to protect the harbours, and he replied, either by floating batteries, which would cost two or three millions each, by torpedoes, or by land batteries. Any other plan, such as the sinking of vessels, and blocking channels against ingress or egress of merchant vessels, would simply destroy commerce. Of men, in case of war, the General is satisfied America could raise a million, but they would be utterly useless since in the absence of fortifications they could not be employed for the defence of the ports and no country would think of invading them. General Miles told the correspondent, who appears to have been much alarmed, that no enemy would care to invade the States, since all that would be necessary for him to do would be to place his ships off the coast and fire shell into the cities. This fire would drive millions of people from their homes and cause untold distress. "But we could invade Canada," urged the correspondent, jealously retaining his hold on the idea which all Americans cherish. General Miles' reply was derisive. Americans must protect what they have, he said. No advantage would be gained even if they took Canada. New York is worth a hundred Canadas, and while they troubled over Canada, New York and Boston might be destroyed. To guard against all possibility of that kind those cities must be protected. Instead of a handful of guns at New York they want ninety-three; and a hundred and seventy-seven mortars. On the Pacific coast the same defenceless condition exists. Not a shovelful of dirt has been thrown up around Paget Sound for the protection of the cities lying on its shores. The British have a naval station at Esquimault, and it could be used as a base against the States. American anxiety for war has been calmed a little by General Miles' frankness.

Were it not for the general acceptance accorded to the maxim *si vis pacem para bellum*, we might deem the complete absence of any preparation for war on the United States seaboard as a reason for concluding that Uncle Sam will keep the peace for some years to come. But just as no nation has ever been known to refrain from going to war for want of money, the want of preparation for the ordeal of battle has never deterred nations from throwing down or taking up a challenge to fight when the fighting fit is on. Colonel Stoffel was as thoroughly convinced that the French Army of 1870 could not cope with the Prussian masses as General Mills is to-day of the defenceless state of the American sea-ports; Napoleon III. was very much of the same opinion; yet when the cry *a Berlin* resounded through the streets and Marshal Lebœuf had counted the number of gaiter buttons in store, war was declared; with the results that everybody knows. General Miles is doubtless quite right in his estimate of the military and naval situation that would be disclosed with startling rapidity if it came to a trial of strength between the United States and Great Britain. But will an eager and excited public give heed to his warnings? It is not at all certain. If it were indeed the case that President Cleveland's Manifesto had nothing behind it but an ambitious desire on the part of an unscrupulous politician to secure a further term of office, words of truth and soberness at such a juncture could not fail to have their effect. We have, however, the testimony of Mr. H. M. Stanley that public opinion in the States has been in advance of the President's action. During a recent tour "through and around English-speaking America" that most observant of explorers discovered that the Americans were working themselves into an extremely angry temper over the Venezuelan question. From north to south, from east to west, the journals of Republican and Democratic parties alike were daily denouncing Great Britain, and calling on President Cleveland to be firm in his demands, assuring him that he would have the support of the entire nation. Mr. Stanley informs the readers of the *Nineteenth Century* that in September last, when he landed in New York, he was disagreeably surprised to find that beneath the welcome given to Lord Dunraven "there smouldered in certain sections an intense fire of hate towards his countrymen." He had no idea that so much rancour existed; but of its existence throughout the country he had abundant evidence. On his return to England—before the Presidential Message was penned—he tried to impress upon everybody that there was a storm brewing in the West which would burst with the force of a hurricane; a prediction fulfilled before a month was over. Naturally before re-crossing the Atlantic, Mr. Stanley sought to ascertain the cause of the extraordinary resentment of which he was witness. He was told that it was provoked by many things; among others by the fact that we proposed to utilise the Canadian Pacific Railway to transport British troops across the Continent in any war with a foreign Power—possibly Russia, with whom America might be at peace. Could the United States allow American soil to be used for hostile purposes against a friendly nation? Then our pride in the supremacy of our navy, our commercial superiority, our prowess in football and cricket matches, even the capture of so many American heiresses seemed to have given mortal offence; "all contributed to prove our national unfriendliness, despite our profuse professions of friendship in after-dinner speeches. I heard no word about Ireland or Irish influence; it seemed to be the true American spirit that was aroused, in deep dead earnest."

So says Mr. Stanley. The writers who have been spending so much enthusiasm on the prospect of a confederation of the American and British peoples to keep the rest of mankind in order, will do well to note what the true American spirit really is. Of course it is not necessary to take Mr. Stanley's estimate of the state of feeling in the States too seriously. But it does not differ much from that of Mr. Smalley, the gifted New York correspondent of the *Times*, who, in a remarkable letter, published on the 30th ultimo, warned statesmen that it would be rash to conclude that all danger of a recrudescence of the ill-feeling which found expression in President Cleveland's Manifesto is over. While holding that the majority of the people of the United States are friendly to England, and desire the continuance of good relations between the two countries, he sees that there is a large and powerful and not too scrupulous majority, who, if the opportunity presented itself, would welcome war for one motive or another. The President himself is credited with a stubborn tenacity—which his friends call firmness—that forbids the hope that he may change his attitude on the Venezuelan question. We are even told that whether the report of the Commission just appointed be unfavourable or favourable to the British contention, the effect on American opinion will be equally critical. In the one case the United States cannot recede from the position taken up by the President and accepted by Congress. In the other there will be a powerful motive for inflaming the public mind, for, as one of Mr. Cleveland's friends remarked to Mr. Smalley, the United States cannot afford to come second best out of such affairs. Nevertheless, reasonable people may feel full assurance that war between the American Republic and the British Empire about the Venezuelan question is a moral impossibility. Diplomacy and the chapter of accidents will find a way out of the tangle. At the worst the Republic will not be ready for war—*teste* General Miles—for two years.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Boers, presumably General Joubert, who returned from Natal when Dr. Jameson's invasion was imminent, has shown an excellent spirit in addressing his stout militia when dismissing them to their agricultural avocations. He bade them not to imagine that in defeating the military police of the Chartered Company they had defeated the British race, and impressed upon them the duty of cooperating with the Uitlanders for the prosperity of the Republic. Another and far more potent leader of men in the Teutonic world has also dwelt upon the obligation of unity. Speaking on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reconstitution of the German Empire at Versailles in the winter of 1870-71, the Emperor William dwelt on the world-wide character of the interests which have sprung up under the Empire and of the necessity of union that Germans abroad may receive protection when required. Does his Majesty hold the view expressed by Prince Bismarck's Berlin organ that Germany must exercise a moral protectorate over the Dutch Republics in South Africa? Taken with the Imperial telegram to President Kruger, congratulating him on his victory over Dr. Jameson's raiders, and the request to Portugal to permit troops to be landed at Delagoa Bay, this reference to the world-wide character of German interests abroad has a significance that would not otherwise attach to it. General Joubert's reminder that the defeat of a few hundred military police unsupported by the Government, whose orders they disobeyed, is not a defeat of the British nation, is apparently as much needed at Berlin as in Pretoria.

WE are informed by a correspondent, writing to us from Belgaum, that the incident resulting from the misconduct of two Artillery-men was not quite accurately stated. It is true that Mr. Fraser, I.C.S., intervened to protect some natives from maltreatment at the hands of two Artillery-men, who were the worse for liquor, and with the assistance of some cartmen who were passing, and, who reluctantly lent their aid, secured the soldiers until the arrival of the Military police. It was not a question of rescuing Mr. Fraser, or his friends, for they were not assaulted. There were doubtless some members of a "Social Club" in the crowd which afterwards gathered, but with the exception of the cartmen, who were with some difficulty induced to assist, no other native, except two policemen, laid a hand on the Artillery-men.

NEWS has reached Bombay that a disastrous fire broke out in

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

It is officially announced that Coomassie was peacefully occupied by the British on Friday afternoon.

THE CUBA INSURRECTION.

MADRID, JAN. 20.

General Weyler has superseded General Martinez Campos in command of the Spanish Forces in Cuba.

ADDRESS TO THE VICTORIOUS BOERS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Boer Commandant, who captured Dr. Jameson, addressed his men before dispersing them, and said they must not suppose they had vanquished the British race. He urged them to foster good fellowship and co-operation, which would be all for the welfare of the Republic.

SPEECH BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, JAN. 19.

Great *fetes* are being held here in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the German Empire.

The Emperor William, speaking at a grand banquet, to-day, emphasized the world-wide character of the Empire, and appealed to the nation to continue in the closest unity to enable the Government to protect Germans abroad if required.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, JAN. 19.

King Menelik has offered to treat for peace with the Italians.

H. E THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy, under the advice of his medical attendant, will leave the Presidency on Thursday next for a sea trip on the R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings. His Excellency will be away for about a week, and the trip will probably extend to Madras and back.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 20.

The Orient steamer Oruba, from Suez, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore yesterday.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Hongkong for Singapore, the day before yesterday.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left Suez, for Bombay, the day before yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61⅛
Bar Silver	30 11-16

The sum of about £235,000 has been paid into the Bank of England,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

JANUARY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Rhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Perim Obock interrupted.
Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.
Key West route to South America and West Indies interrupted.
The Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, to-day (Tuesday).

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th January, 1896.

(Differences in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	10	...	43	29
Teheran	20	1	28 p.m.	...	45
Suez	20	3	50 p.m	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 20th January, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	1
„ Karachi	...	38	...	1
„ Madras	...	45	...	1

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

SINCE leaving Bombay in March 1894 this noted circus and menagerie has been travelling in Southern India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan, the Phillipine Islands, Java (where the stay extended over five and a-half months) and Sumatra, into Penang, and from thence to Burma, and finally to Calcutta. The troupe arrived in the capital city in November last, and had a most successful season there. From time to time Mr. Harmston has added to his company new artistes from Europe and America, Colonel C. B. Hicks having visited the latter country and engaged the services of Charles Ashway, horizontal bar artists, and the Pardu sisters. Mr. Harmston has imported from England the Aldean family, and some artistes from Australia, including Mr. Charles Woodward, one of the celebrated Woodward Brothers, acrobats, and the sisters Lang. During a successful season in Calcutta the Warren family were added to the *personnel*, chief among them being the sisters Warren, who hold undisputed rank as the world's greatest ariel artistes, Mr. George Warren, the modern Samson, and Madame L. Zyoudi. The stud of horses, thirty-five in number, is exceptionally strong, and includes the Arabian stallions purchased here two years ago. Numerous additions have been made to the menagerie, which consists of performing tigers, leopards, and elephants. The troupe is now taking easy stages from Calcutta to Bombay, visiting Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Allahabad *en route*, and is expected to arrive here early next month. Arrangements for the ground and other preliminaries are being seen to by Mr. Robert Love, the popular manager.

A VIENNA correspondent says that the German Chancellor's visit to Vienna is generally believed here to be of great political significance. He had an audience of the Emperor and paid a two hours' visit to Count Goluchowsky, at the Foreign Office, yesterday. It is the question of peace which is being discussed. Germany has re-established friendly relations with Russia, and is therefore in a position to bring about a loyal understanding between Austria-Hungary and Russia, which has lately not been too well disposed towards Austria. Prince Hohenlohe is regarded as the right man to remove ill-feeling and re-establish friendly relations.

THE CONTRADICTORY REPORTS FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 18.

I HAVE just seen a telegram from Goa, dated the 16th instant, from the special correspondent of your contemporary, in which it is alleged that the news given by me regarding the revolt is unfounded. Fortunately, the correspondent admits that the source of his information is entirely official. It is necessary, therefore, to receive his denial of the statements made by me with the utmost caution. From the attitude adopted by the Government from the very beginning in suppressing the rebellion, it is evident that it is determined to prevent all impartial intelligence being conveyed to the public, which has thus to put up with all sorts of canards. With the suppression of newspapers in this country, it is extremely difficult to know what goes on at the scene of operations, and I have been at some pains to obtain information from parties whom I have every reason to consider reliable. What trust can be placed in a Government which wires to Portugal, stating that the "country is completely pacified," and still does not raise the suspension of guarantees? Nearly a month has now elapsed since the "country has been pacified," and yet the people continue emigrating into the British territory. All this will certainly appear mysterious to your readers unacquainted with things Portuguese. If the present doings of the officials here were allowed a fair criticism in this country, we would have certainly been placed in possession of real facts which would enable the public to judge of the so-called Government victories. It passes one's comprehension how Jewba Ranes has up to now, according to the special correspondent of your contemporary, with a following of about fifteen Ranes, evaded capture by the soldiers, who number 700. And one fails to understand why if everything is quiet at Satary, the Administrators of Ponda and Sanquelim should have abandoned their posts, and fled for their lives on a simple intimation being sent to them by the Ranes. I have no particular object in insisting on the defeat sustained by the Government troops—and I shall only be too glad to learn that my information was groundless, but unfortunately news coming from different quarters gives the lie direct to the official announcements, and my only regret is that the Government in a penny wise and pound foolish policy should simply be playing into the hands of the Ranes. As regards the recall of Senhor Andrade, I have already explained how it may be put off for the present. Whether it is to be postponed or not, the mail which will arrive here two weeks hence will show. In the meantime, I give below a translation of Government telegrams sent to Portugal, the unreliability and exaggeration of which is too apparent to need refutation :—

From the Governor-General to the King of Portugal dated 24th December :—The Infant has returned to Pangim only yesterday. His Highness could withdraw himself from Sanquelim, because on the eve of the day on which he intended starting a force of revolters, who, after concealing their arms, had betaken themselves to the British territory, recrossed the frontier, and suddenly attacked a small force of ours, wounding slightly Captain Salema, who was its Commandant. On the following day, his Highness personally reconnoitred the ground, being attacked by the rebels. His Highness put himself at the head of the column under his command, and made forward a hasty movement, and succeeded in completely putting the enemy into flight. His Highness did not suffer in the least, though he was gradully aimed at by the rebels, who evidently wished to render him incapable. Major Pinto, Captains Rozado, Albuquerque, and Mello, of the Staff of his Highness, contributed much to the successful issue of the battle. The remaining officers and soldiers of the expedition and the Native force behaved themselves with equal valour. During the engagement, the following were wounded :—Captain Gomes da Costa, who rendered excellent service, Captain Salema, Lieutenant Possolo, and three soldiers. There are some sick of the enemy, but the losses are not entirely known; and it is understood they had more than eighty dead, and sixty wounded. The number of prisoners is large. At present there is no force whatever of the enemy in the Portuguese territory. Our hundred men of ours remained at Valvai, and seventy at Sanquelim. I congratulate and kiss the hands of Your Majesties.—From the Governor-General to the Minister of Marine, dated 4th December, 3 p.m. :—His Highness returned to Pangim after routing the revolters near the frontier having run great danger. During the campaign three officers and three soldiers were wounded. The rebels lost eighty dead, and sixty wounded. The officers, soldiers, and the Native force are worthy of high encomiums. The Portuguese territory is in perfect peace. I congratulate Government.—The following are the replies : From the King to Duke of Oporto :—I dearly embrace you for the services which, with the risk of your own life, you have rendered to our dear fatherland ; and I request you to communicate to the officers and soldiers how gratifying it is to me to learn of the manner in which the Portuguese soldiers have continued to honour their name and their country.—From the King to the Governor-General :—I congratulate you and ask you to praise in my name the Infant, other officers and soldiers for the brilliant result attained, and for the devotion with which they knew to risk their lives for the glory of the Portuguese name.—From the Minister to the Infant :—I congratulate your Highness cordially in the name of Government for the victory you won with the Military troops under your command.—From the Minister of Marine to the Governor-General :—The Government congratulate itself for the brilliant result attained, and desires me to praise his Highness, the Commandant of the Expedition, officers, and soldiers.

Comments on the above are unnecessary. We in India never heard of the brilliant victories depicted in the telegrams. The misrepresentation of the Governor-General's message is very glaring. Captain Gomes da Costa had his toe crushed under a wheel carrying canon, and Lieutenant Possolo was wounded on the thigh on the 29th October, and has been lying by from that time. These two officers do not appear to have been present at the engagement on the 23rd December, and yet they are reported to have been wounded on that date. By such telegrams the Home Government have been deceived into believing in the pacification of the country. Captain Gomes da Costa, the brave officer, who formerly showed eager thirst for an engagement, has cooled down by the defeat at Sanquelim, and has betaken himself to lectures in Arts and Industry as professor of the school, instead of once more going to encounter, the rebels, who have appeared in different directions. It is in one respect an injustice to his bravery, that Major Carvalho should have been appointed Military Commandant and Administrator of Satary, instead of Captain Gomes da Costa, whose intrepid courage would have been an effectual barrier against the incursions of the revolters. It will not be out of place to quote summarily what the Councillor, Thomas Nunes de Serra e Mouza, Judge of the Supreme Tribunal of Lisbon, and lately Attorney to the Crown and Chief Justice of Goa, has said respecting Satary :—

The provinces of Satary are not well populated, its ground is rough, some of its mountains inaccessible, its forests very dense, and its inhabitants in great number semi-barbarous, resulting from the conjunct of these circumstances the frequent incursions of the Native and foreign dacoits, who infest the populations, devastating fields, burning villages, committing robberies, and atrocious murderes, and other crimes without the distinction of sex and age. All these are lamentable results of the risings in Satary which ruin proprietors and put into flight peaceful inhabitants. There have been numberless risings of this nature, the principal of which occurred (1) in January, 1735 ; (2) December, 1797 ; (3) July, 1806 ; (4) September, 1807 ; (5) May. 1809 ; (6) January 1813 ; (7) May of the same year ; (8) July same year ; (9) in the beginning of 1814 ; (10) September, 1816 ; (11) in the same year ; (12) August, 1822 ; (13) October of the same year ; (14) July, 1823 ; (15) September 1824 ; (16) in 1845 ; (17) of the celebrated Dipu Ranes, February, 1852 ; (18) in1870 ; and (19) in 1874, while he was in Goa. To put down these risings a regular troop is always impotent. The example of the one of Dipu Ranes in 1852 will serve the purpose. The Government of the Viscount of Villa Novas de Ourem not being able to subjugate the rising had to retire, and his successors, Torres Novas, and Caetano Alexandre de Almeida e Albuquerque, had to make peace offering pardon, giving pensions and returning them the lands confiscated. It may be noted that the rising took place because the Government prohibited the burning of the ground on which they sowed cereals, as the annual fire destroyed plants and sterilised the country.

Mr. F. P. de Oliveira e Silva, ex-Conservator of Mosambique, has been appointed Conservator at Damaun, and Mr. A. de M. M. Bulhoes, Conservator of Almada at Salsette.—The receipts of the W. I. P. Railway for the week ended 21st December averaged to Rs. 250 compared with Rs. 207, for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the twenty-four weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 2,11,402, against Rs. 1,75,190 for the same period last year.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JAN. 3.

I THINK that the *St. James's Gazette* was the only paper last week which reproduced an utterance which is to my mind one of the most significant of all the many remarkable things called forth by the late—or present—scare. Some among us—I am one of the humbler followers of this school—desire, above all things, a federation of the English-speaking races ; an alliance, offensive and defensive, of the Sovereign States of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand. Where the "bits" would come in ; the islands and islets ; what would be the place of India, Burmah, and the Straits I leave to statesmen. The idea is simple. Each country would develop in her own way, like, yet unlike, all the rest—like in the unlikeness, as the States are now like yet unlike Britain. It would be the strongest "Imperium" ever witnessed on the face of the earth. It would perhaps take over other parts of the world, as South America. It would be a nation of nations, free, cultivated, prosperous. It is so great a dream that it is perhaps impossible. Yet still one would go on dreaming. Meantime the utterance to which I refer proves that it is not a dream which recommends itself to the French. They are not in the least desirous of acknowledging the Anglo-Saxon supremacy. They hail with delight the chance of shattering that possibility, and the passage quoted in the *St. James's Gazette* ought to be a real lesson for both sides. The passage from *La Gironde* is thus quoted :

Public opinion will, up to a certain point, have a feeling of "malignant" delight at the misadventure which has happened to the Cabinet of St. James's. All those who began to fear that the Chauvinistic day-dreams of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, and the partisans of the dangerous visions of Anglo-Saxon preponderance might be realised, may take heart of grace now that the covert hatred which exists in the States has been revealed by the President's Message, and it has been demonstrated that the innocent delusions of the old Manchester school cannot be effectually replaced by notions of an alliance between the mother-country, her colonies, and the United States for the domination of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Apart from the horrors and agonies inflicted by war, the two things which have weighed upon me most during the last week have been, first, the certainty, if war should happen, of loosing all our American friends. Of course we should begin by saying that after the war we should be exactly as we were before. We should not ! It would be impossible. The ocean between us would be stained by our blood. There would be memories of things done, things said, things written, which would stand between us. No ! it would mean farewell—farewell for a hundred years—to friendship between Englishmen and Americans. The next thing would be the havoc that war would wreak upon our literature—it is now rapidly becoming one—it would be disrupted—torn into two. Long after the war was over the poetry, the fiction, the drama of each country would be full of the war and its great deeds. Of course, there are a thousand other considerations, but these, I say, have afflicted me almost more than any other. Stay—there is one other even more terrible. It is this. There is no prouder nation in the world than the Americans, except the English. Whichever country suffers defeat, it is quite certain that the other country will strain every nerve in order to renew the conflict, and to produce a different result. When brothers fight there can be no other end than that which Cain taught the world—one must die.

How many men are there now living who deserve to have their lives written ? Half a dozen, Mr John Morley is reported to have said. Well ; but it is an interesting question. It demands all kinds of definitions, limitations, and explanations. For instance—what kind of achievement confers this immortality ? The acts of a great statesman ? One would think so ; yet who wants to read a Life of Sir Robert Walpole ? The achievements of a great General ? Perhaps ; but somehow no great General, except Napoleon, has so struck the popular imagination that the world cares to read about him. Lawyers, historians, generals, scholars, engineers—their works may be very great ; they may have "deserved" a biography, but the world for the most part receives it with a yawn. Put the question another way. What kind of man is he of whom the world wants a "Life"? The lives of some statesmen, for instance, are part of history ; they must be written ; sometimes they are inexpressibly dull—the dullest book I ever tried to read was a Life of George Canning. Then there are lives which belong to science, and illustrate the advance of science. The world, you see, does not necessarily care for the life of any great man because of his greatness. The world only wants the life of a man whose personality is so interesting that the world wants to hear more of him—and always more. We can never hear too much about Johnson. Nobody wants to hear anything about Richardson. We like to read about Cowper but not very greatly above Chatham. Very few ecclesiastics have of late impressed themselves very deeply on the world—Dean Stanley is the most conspicuous exception. Of living men one must not speak, but if Louis Stevenson is so fortunate as to gain a really good biographer—many a good life, mind, is botched in the telling—he will have as good a chance of gaining a lasting and even a growing hold upon the imagination of the world as anyone in the present century. Again, the demand for some lives is fierce for the moment, and then dies away. Thus the people who, twenty years ago, could not read too much about Dickens, are now more anxious to hear about Thackeray. The world at large, again, has never asked for a Life of Browning, and never will—though his admirers do. Of living writers, one knows not yet whose personality most impresses the world, and it would be impertinent to inquire, yet it is probable that the most lasting personality will not be the greatest genius of our time. Of Recollections, Memories, and so forth, we have had a great many of late ; of them all, there are only one or two which seem likely to remain, and that because they tell us that what we wanted to know. Oddly enough, the most important of them all is the Book of Recollections of a man who certainly did not "deserve," from any achievements of his own, the distinction of a Life. The Recollections of the late Mr. Henry Vizetelly contain a most valuable contribution to the literary history of the Forties and Fifties. For that alone the book is welcome, and will endure.

Another monument of London has gone. This time it is the Rolls Chapel, on the site of the *Domus Conversorum*, or House of Jewish Converts. As the Jews were all exiled by Edward I., the place is thus of considerable antiquity. The older and the more venerable a building, the more certainly is it doomed to destruction. This time, which is an additional exasperation, a gross breach of faith has been committed. The papers assured us, by what authority I know not, but it must have been a distinct engagement on the part of someone in office, that the chapel was to be spared. They are now knocking it down as fast as they possibly can. I have before this asked, as to the demolition of consecrated churches and chapels, in the City and elsewhere, what is the meaning in the minds of Bishops and other ecclesiastics of the Form of Consecration ? We poor outsiders and laymen have been taught to regard it as a perpetual dedication of a church or chapel to the service of God ; that to give it over to any other service is sacrilege. The Bishops on the other hand, clearly regard it as a temporary and provisional consecration, to endure only so long as may be convenient from a pecuniary point of view. Very remarkable kind of consecration—this. I should like some clearer teaching on the subject ; as, for instance, if the Bishop is willing to sell the Kensington parish church for a brewery ; and, if so, what is his figure ?

Who were the Jews who inhabited the *Domus Conversorum* ? How many converts were there ? How long did they remain there ? Did they presently come out and marry with our people, and become part of our population ? Did they show ability ? Did they rise in the world ? Are any descendants of these converts known to be still existing ? One man is believed to know, and to be able to answer, all these questions. But he has not yet done so. For my own part, I should very much like so ancient and honourable a descent. James Russell Lowell used to hold that the families of Semitic descent are very numerous among us. All surnames, he thought, that are connected with plants or birds or animals are Semitic, such as Wolf, Lion, Rose, Rosenthal, Blumenfeld, and so on. In that case he himself was doubly Semitic. He also fancied that he could detect the Semitic voice down to the third and fourth generation, and in one case of which I have heard he was curiously right.

The history of the Jews in England before their expulsion by Edward I. has been recently told. They came here with William the Conqueror. They were forbidden to practise any trade except that which was not allowed to a Christian—money lending. They advanced money at tremendous interest to the Abbot who was building a church for his house, to the bishop who was building a cathedral, to the baron who was building a castle, to the merchant, to the shopkeeper. They were protected by the King—they were the King's Jews. They had to reside in their own quarter, where they built large and stately stone houses, and lived in great luxury. When they died all their property went to the King, who made them also lend him whatever money he could not get elsewhere. At one time they had but one burial ground in all England—that lying west of Cripplegate, outside the City wall. In fact, they were a most valuable possession to the King, and to send them away was to give up a large and important source of revenue.

It is pleasant to read the literary judgment of quite superior persons of the last generation but one or two ; persons near enough for us to know something of the world in which they lived, but not enough to understand the proportions and relations of men to each other. I have, for instance, before me a little volume called "Beauties of Anna Seward." How many can tell who Anna Seward was—when she lived—and what she wrote—and why she should be raised to the dignity of owning "Beauties"—I mean as a writer, not as a lovely woman ? It is not everyone who can be allowed to own Beauties, let me tell you. However, Anna, who was born at Lichfield, Dr. Johnson's native town, in 1731 and died in 1809, wrote Sonnets, Memoirs of Darwin, the Poet and Physician, and Letters. Most of her "Beauties" are taken from her Letters. These Letters are largely occupied with criticism. The good lady is never so well pleased as when she is talking round and round a poet, and measuring his poetic stature. She is also amusing on the subject of Dr. Johnson, whom she cordially detested. Those who read the "Beauties" will lay the book down with a clear understanding why Johnson, as she says herself, hated her. They will also make acquaintance with many immortal poets hitherto unknown to them. For instance, there is one lady who writes "with the terse neatness, the gaiety, the humour of Swift." Her name is Mrs. Bennett. Of course, we all know and love the works of this fine poet Bloomfield in the "Farmer's Boy" has "much genius, but he wents ear and taste." On Robert Burns Mr Hayley—another colossal poet—remarks, "I admire the Scoteh peasant, but do not think him superior to your poetical carpenter." Oh ! Mr. Hayley ! One Mr. Greathead—please tell me something about Mr. Greathead—wrote a play which has "considerable genius." Hayley—he wrote the "Triumphs of Temper"—"is indeed a true poet ; he has the fire and the invention of Dryden without any of his absurdity." Her favourite novelist was Mrs. Inchbald. Southey's "Joan of Arc" is a "most extraordinary" poem. Mr. Crowe is "our new star." Poor man ! He has proved to be a shooting star—*etoile qui file*. Mason "stands only second to Gray, who was unquestionably the first lyric poet the world has produced." Mr. Merry—now, let me see ; my mind is unpardonably black and blank, but—who was Mr. Merry ? According to this lady he was "a writer of considerable genius." Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's Letters are a "disgusting publication" ; "the *Critical Review* does justice to the splendour of Mr. Sargent's poem" ; "Mr. Mundy, of Marlow, is the author of the best local poem in the language" ; and so on, and so on, all of which pretty things you will find in the "Beauties of Anna Seward." We pardon Anna Seward's too hasty judgments, because we, too, possibly, entertain many geese, thinking them to be swans. Terrible to think that, after all, one may turn out to have been, oneself, little better than a cackling goose !

Her letters, however, are very pleasant reading ; she was a woman of culture ; she had sense and some perception ; she went wrong for want of the standard that only scholarship can give a critic ; as she was a leader in a local coterie of a very limited kind, she had the faults common to such a position ; she laid down the law and expected acquiescence—had she not written sonnets ? She pronounced an opinion and expected people to murmur their acceptance and their admiration ; she loved to draw sharp divisions and to classify in good broad adjectives ; and though she was never tired of criticising other people in letters meant to be shown about and to be read aloud at tea tables, she resented keenly the venality, the venom, and the ignorance of these who should dare to criticise herself.

AN ARTIST ON TOUR.

IT is not perhaps generally known that Mr. Edwin Ward, who is now in Bombay, and who is travelling with Mr. Raymond Blathwayt through India and the Far East, as special artist for "Black and White," is the celebrated portrait painter Mr. Ward, whose work is frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy and the New Gallery, has, perhaps, painted more celebrities, political and otherwise, than almost any other living artist. His portraits of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Rosebery, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Labouchere, are too well known to require description in these columns. Two fine specimens of his art are now in India. We refer to the portraits of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, in Bombay, and of Mr. Marsden, the late popular chief magistrate of Calcutta, which has been presented to that city by his many friends. It is to be hoped that whilst he is in India, Mr. Ward will provide the country with some more of his valuable portraits of well-known Indians—Anglo as well as Native. Mr. Ward during an experience of some years has naturally met with some amusing experiences. On one occasion he went to paint the portrait of Mr. Labouchere, with whom, as it happened, he was not personally acquainted. As he knocked at the door, it was opened by Mr. Labouchere himself, who was just going out. "Ah," said he, "Mr. Ward ; how do you do ? There is a man at the door wants me to lend him £5, will you lend it to him ?" On another occasion he went to paint the portrait of a well-known provincial millionaire whose friends wished to present him with a token of their respect and admiration. As Mr. Ward entered the room he was greated by the old gentleman, whom he had never seen before, with the remark : "I have no wish to possess this portrait ; I would much rather have the money !"

As he was one day painting poor Lord Randolph as he sat writing at his desk, one of the little Churchills, who was looking on and wondering at the painstaking method of the artist, exclaimed : "Oh, Mr. Ward, why don't you just sketch in the head and pay some other fellow to finish the picture." The most laughable incident occurred at the unveiling of the portrait of a well-known man, who was himself present on the occasion, by Sir Thomas Chambers, the Recorder of London. Sir Thomas had just finished a stately oration, and turning to the official at his side he said : "Unveil the portrait." To the mingled horror and delight of the assembled multitude the celebrity (in effigy) was discovered standing on his head, the picture having been carelessly hung upside down, whilst the poor orginal sat aghast with confusion until he himself joined in the roar of laughter, which of course ensued.

A FRENCH Industrial Exhibition—Exposition des Arts Industriels—is to be opened next year in Odessa for the purpose of making Russian buyers, and importers generally, more intimately acquainted with French manufactured products of all descriptions. The Municipality will grant a free site and other facilities for the Exhibition, which will remain open for six months.

THE fear of being buried alive which dictated a clause in the late Miss Ada Cavendish's will was shared by the late Mr. John Rose, of New York, who died a month ago. In accordance with his earnest entreaties, his coffin was not closed, but laid in the family vault at Boseton, guarded day and night by two men who were instructed to watch for signs of re-animation. The doctors who attended him in his last illness assert that his death was hastened by the condition of nervous prostration into which the fear of being buried alive had caused him to fall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE are at present two appointments on Rs. 1,750 rising to Rs. 2,000 in 1st grade of Postmasters-General in India. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the raising of the pay of one of these to Rs. 2,250 rising to Rs. 2,500 from April 1st. Mr. H. Kisch, as the senior officer, will probably be the first to receive this higher emolument.

MR. SAISE, who has charge of the East Indian Railway collieries is likely to be sent to Palamow to furnish a full report for the Government of India on the capacity of the local coalfields.

THE season's report for the past week shows that rain is more and more urgently required in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Oudh and Rajputana. The recent showers in Upper India have been very partial.

IT is now practically settled that the Commander-in-Chief will remain in Calcutta for the Budget—thereafter visiting a few cantonments in Upper India on his way to Simla, but not making any regular second tour.

IT has been decided that the route of the grand chord line of the East Indian Railway shall be through Gya and not *via* Shergotty. This alignment will only increase the length of the route by four or five miles, and its advantages are obvious.

IT is understood that the detachment of troops in Mongsin will be recalled almost immediately, recrossing the Mekong to Kengtung. The military position in the Mekong Valley will be reconsidered consequent on the signing of the agreement with the French.

THE Chinese authorities of Foochow have been trying to tax kerosine oil on the plea that it is "dangerous." After severe exertion on the part of the American Consul, who probably represented that the article was intended neither for fuel nor for human consumption, they abandoned the attempt.

IT is reported that the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company have begun work on the three principal sections of the Sini-Midnapar-Calcutta extensions, and every effort is being made to push on construction. The Company also are engaged in the bridging of the Mahanadi, in the neighbourhood of Cuttack.

BENGAL drew heavily on the food supplies of the Punjab last year, an increase of nearly a hundred per cent. in the imports from the northern province consisting almost entirely of wheat for Calcutta requirements, and pulses and gram for export to the coast ports. The total imports from the Punjab amounted to 40,60,000 maunds, or 23½ per cent. of the total imports of the Province.

SEPOY BAL SINGH of the 6th Punjab Infantry, has been granted the 3rd Class Order of Merit. When Lieutenant Simond was attacked in the Tochi Valley by four armed fanatics on the 13 May, Sepoy Bal Singh rushed to his assistance and dispersed them, receiving a bad cut on the hand and a bullet in his side.

IT appears that the Punjabi coolies engagad for work on the Uganda Railway could not leave Bombay until a special notification had issued exempting them from the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act. This has now been published and the men will be conveyed to Mombassa by the British India Steamship Company.

A SPECIFICATION has been filed in the Patent Office at Calcutta of an invention for utilising waste and dust coal by forming it into cakes or bricks, and mixing it with some newly discovered material which the inventor claims will make a steam producing fuel fully equal, and generally superior to Indian coal—at a much less cost. The inventor is an experienced engineer of the Pondicherry Public Works Department.

THERE is absolutely no foundation for the statement that Mr. H. J. S. Cotton is likely to succeed Mr. D. R. Lyall as a member of the Board of Revenue in April next. As a matter of fact, no selection has yet been made, but it is probable that the choice of the Lieutenant-Governor will fall either upon Mr. Grimley, Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, or Mr. Oldham, Commissioner of Chittagong.

THE Secretary of State for India has recognised the importance of a Post Master General's duties. There are two Post Masters General in the first grade, the pay of which is Rs. 1,750 rising to Rs. 2,000 by annual increments. The Secretary of State has ruled that the pay of one of these appointments should be raised from 1st April, 1896, to Rs. 2,250, rising by annual increments to Rs. 2,500. Mr. Kisch, who is the senior Post Master General, will most probably get the increase.

THE recent resolution of the Government of Bengal on the working of district and local boards in 1894-95 contains interesting details on the subject of female medical education. Scholarships were granted to students by the District Boards of the 24 Parganas, Birbhum, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunj, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Chumparun, and Cuttack. in Jessore, Burdwan, Chittagong, and Puri scholarships were offered, but no candidates came forward. Year by year, however, signs are visible of an increasing interest in female medical education in Bengal.

THE public meeting held at the Madras Gymkhana Pavilion the other evening was not as numerously attended as it ought to have been, says the local paper only thirty-one persons being present. After some desultory discussion, more particularly concerning the exact responsibility of the Stewards of the Madras Races, it was decided that they be authorised to hand over the funds to the Madras Race Club under legal advice. During the course of the meeting attention was drawn to the fact that since membership of the Club had been thrown open to election by ballot, only some dozen names had been submitted. This perhaps is hardly to be wondered at, seeing that up to now the Club is merely a name, having neither habitation, funds, power nor status. Once it is known for certain that local Turf affairs are henceforth to be conducted under the auspices of the Madras Race Club, a large accretion of members may be anticipated.

ON Friday six dead bodies were taken to the hospital at Rangoon from Hanthawaddy district, five being members of a dacoit gang and the sixth their victim, a young girl. On Tuesday night the dacoits attacked the house of a Ywathugyi or village headman, tied him up, his wife and daughter and helped themselves to all the money in the house. The son escaped and roused the villagers, who surrounded the house of the Ywathugyi. The daughter was cut down by the dacoits, but the man and his wife escaped. The dacoits fired several shots from a revolver, but the house was stormed, seven of the villagers being seriously wounded and five dacoits cut down, three dying in a few minutes and the other two next day. Both the Ywathugyi engaged, received very severe injuries. The dead and wounded are now in the General Hospital here.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, presented new colours to the 9th Bombay Infantry, at Ahmednagar, on the 17th instant. This corps, one of the best in the Bombay Command, has an excellent historical record, having been raised in 1788, and having served with distinction in Southern, Western, and Northern India, in Afghanistan, and throughout the troubles in the Deccan in the early part of the century, and in the Mutiny days. The regiment is now a class company one, being composed of four companies Mahrattas, two companies Bombay Mahomedans and two companies Punjabi Mahomedans. The regiment last received new colours at Dhulia in December 1863 at the hands of Colonel Christie, the Commanding Officer. The corps is under the command of Major A. W. Proudfoot, and is one of the best shooting corps in the Indian Army. The honours on the colours are 'Mysore,' 'Seringapatam,' the 'Punjab,' 'Moolan' and 'Afghanistan, 1878-80.'

MR. BAGLEY, Engineer-in-Chief of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, has so aligned the first section of the line that Maymyo on the plateau immediately east of Mandalay will be reached without recourse to the rack arrangement, as a gradient of 1 in 25 has been secured.

SOME of the New York millionaires are organising a golf club, which it is expected will be the finest in the world, so far as the course is concerned. It is to be five miles in length, the purchase-money amounting to 50,000*l*. A very handsome club-house is to be erected on the grounds.

IT would seem to be even more difficult in France than in England to get back money once paid to Government officials. In 1842 M. Pizzoli, of Mostaganem, in Algeria, deposited 300 francs as security for the fulfilment of a contract for a supply of oil for roadmenders' lamps. Some time afterwards, the contract having been completed, he applied for the return of his money, and communications on the subject between him and different Government departments went on until the period of his death. After his death the son took up the matter, but at length he gave in from sheer despair of ever getting anything from it. Great was his surprise, therefore, when he received, only the other day—that is, after an interval of 53 years—a communication from the Cour des Comptes, or Government Audit Office, in Paris, a remittance of 300 francs, plus interest upon that sum for six years, that being the limit of time for which interest can be claimed under the Statute of limitations.

THE lava on Vesuvius continues to heap itself up at the back of the hill on which the observatory stands, and has already reached the level of the gate on Cook's-road. Then, turning to the left, it has run down to join the extinct stream of 1872, destroying in its way a grove of chestnuts. The quantity of molten lava is so great that if its flow continues it will form a serious danger to the Observatory itself. An eminence of lava known as the Crocella exists no longer, having been absorbed into the mass of the new lava.

PRINCE SCIPIONE BORGHESE, a Rome Correspondent says, is going to rebuy the famous palace of his family, where the Grand Orient of the Italian Freemasons has established its headquarters, and will pay 1,700,000lire. To the great regret of the Vatican, the Grand Orient cannot be expelled from the Palace of Paul V., as their contract lasts until 1899.

THE Louvre will, a Paris correspondent is informed, soon receive from the executors of Leonce Leroux a fine old tapestry representing Saint Luke painting the Virgin Mary's portrait, a clock bearing the arms of Charles IX., and a number of old Italian and Bernard Palissy's faiences. Leonce Leroux died last year at the age of ninety-two. He went to school with Thiophile Gautier, and studied painting along with the brothers Coignard and Jules Dupre. He was extremely lucky as a collector. His collection of forged steel ornaments, old silver, pewter and copper, and enamelled vessels was unique.

A SPLENDID lioness in Central Park Zoological Gardens, New York, has a new and interesting family of five cubs, which attract much attention from visitors. The mother was herself born in captivity, so perhaps her progeny may feel little of the hereditary yearning for freedom that is popularly supposed to last for at least a generation or so. At present their principal desire is for almost continuous sleep, and their efforts to keep awake long enough to have a good game of play together are the source of considerable amusement to the spectators. In the midst of their gambollings they are overtaken by sleep, and drop into slumber in the most unpremeditated positions. Their keeper regards this "exposition to sleep" as a hopeful sign. He says that young lions in captivity are likely to become weak in the hind legs, having only the narrow limits of the den for exercise. The paternal lion is caged opposite to his family. If he has any appreciation of his relationship to the young ones he must feel proud of the enormous size of their ears. Should the cubs develop their whole frames in proportion with these, they will attain to at least full growth. Their feet are also immense, the bodies looking small and meagre in contrast with the gigantic extremities.

THE views of Mr. Carlisle, Secretary to the United States Treasury, are referred to by a New York Correspondent as hostile to the Bond Bill now before the House of Representatives. Mr. Carlisle made a very clear statement on the subject of the United States currency about a month ago, showing that no change can give the country the relief it seeks unless it provides for the retirement and cancellation of the legal-tender United States notes. In the last two years interest bearing bonds to the amount of over a hundred and sixty million dollars have been issued to procure gold for the redemption of United States and Treasury notes, but the obligations of the Government on account of the notes still remain practically the same. The notes are redeemed, but remain unpaid, for they are re-issued. The amount of United States not

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardaseir Framji Unwalla, Badruddin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee *Master*, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Rao Saheb Bappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Charlestone Hewett, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Linga, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosaru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kalkhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kahandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchman Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Petonjee Nassarwanjee Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsedji Bhandi, Sumedchand D. Khoje, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabrie Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1896-97.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the budget estimate of Rs. 14,40,441 in respect of expenditure for the year for the Public Health Department be adopted.

Dr. A. G. Viegas opposed any increase being granted to the Veterinary Inspector, who was already drawing Rs. 20 more than the scheduled salary. He again referred to a remark made by Mr. Shroff at the last meeting regarding his (Dr. Viegas') courage with regard to curtailment in expenditure.

Mr. Shroff interrupted, and asked the president to check Dr Viegas from further speaking on a matter not before the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas remarked that if a man had the courage to make an insinuation he must also have the courage to hear the reply thereto. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is Dr. Viegas justified in making the insinuation?

The President: Dr. Viegas, you had better confine yourself to the question before the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas then moved as an amendment that the salary of the head clerk, market and slaughter houses, be passed at Rs. 100, instead of Rs. 150 as proposed, and that also the salary of the Veterinary Inspector and his assistant be passed at Rs. 100 and Rs. 60, respectively, instead of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100, as proposed in the budget.

On a division the amendments were rejected, and the original motion was carried.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY: AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the budget estimate of Rs. 89,795 in respect of expenditure for the ensuing year towards cost of education, including Rs. 59,135 for primary education, be adopted.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta remarked that if what he was going to propose was accepted as a rider he would move it as such, but if the Chairman of the Standing Committee did not accept it as a rider, he would move it as an amendment. In accordance with a notice of motion he moved that a fund, to be called "the School Building Fund," be established for the purpose of providing proper building for primary schools, and that monies should be directed to it from time to time as proportional Government contributions were provided, and that the contribution to the fund be fixed for the present year at Rs. 50,000. With respect to the position of the Municipality in regard to primary education he wished to make a few remarks. The Corporation would remember that the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, at a meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona, last August, attacked the Corporation with regard to their alleged nigardliness in respect of primary education. The Hon. Mr. Mehta then proceeded to say that he always imagined that the ghost which was roused in August, 1895, by the Hon. Mr. Kirkham, had been completely laid at rest so far back as the year 1891, when the Corporation had an animated discussion with Government with regard to their liability to their grants to primary education, not only in the debates of the Corporation, but also in certain correspondence which took place between the Hon. Mr. Kirkham and himself in the public papers, the fallacy on which that gentleman based his opinion was pointed out by him. Mr. Kirkham was under the impression that the Corporation was a body with elastic funds at disposal, and it could do as it liked with those funds. Mr. Mehta contended that the Corporation was created by statute with fixed resources and liabilities which really and definitely belonged to it. The Corporation had discharged the duty cast upon them by legislature with the utmost fidelity, and they had done it in the case of primary education as in other cases. (Hear, hear.) Shortly before the primary schools were handed over to the Municipality by the Government, Mr. Kirkham himself had to admit that the schools were in a disgraceful condition, and that the matter absolutely amounted to a scandal. So far as the Corporation were concerned, they had done their duty. There was at first no statutory obligation upon the Corporation, but they voluntarily and of their own accord devoted a certain amount of money to a Government contribution in regard to primary education. During Lord Ripon's administration two Bills for the mofussil rural and urban districts were passed specifically enacting that they were to be relieved of the charge of police, and that a portion of the burden for primary education should in its stead be cast upon them. While the mofussil municipalities and district boards were completely relieved of the burden of any share of the police charges in lieu of their primary education, Government had hitherto insisted upon the Corporation in taking the last pie out of the Municipal coffers in respect of police charges —(hear, hear),—which would amount not to five, but fully five and a-half lakhs of rupees. As soon as the burden of primary education was cast upon the Corporation by the Act, that body ungrudgingly bore their share, and Government were so far convinced of the force of the arguments advanced by the Corporation then that they had also increased their contribution from twenty-five to thirty-nine thousand rupees. In order that a better class of buildings might be constructed for primary schools all over the city, the Corporation ought in the same spirit in which it was proposed by the late Mr. Naoroji Fardunji and carried out by the Corporation in the case of the Municipal Hall. Whenever the Corporation had a surplus, they should set apart a certain amount for the building fund, and when they had thus collected a large amount Government might be asked to come forward and help the Municipality, as they were under the rules bound to do. The present year was the proper time to set apart a small sum of Rs. 50,000, and when they were able in future years to spare larger amounts they would soon be in a position to carry the fund to eight or ten lakhs of rupees, and provide a better class of buildings for schools for the masses. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney seconded the proposal, and suggested that the new buildings should be provided with better sanitary arrangements and surroundings than at present.

Dr. Bhalchandra accepted Mr. Mehta's proposal as a rider, and the original proposition with the rider was carried unanimously.

The several items of expenditure recommended in the budget by the Standing Committee were then passed.

WATER ANALYSIS.

The Corporation next considered the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 6th November, with reference to the Corporation's resolution of 22nd August last, recommending "That so long as chemical and bacteriological analysis of water were considered by the Commissioner to be absolutely necessary for conducting the experiments as to the quality of water, the work be entrusted to the Chemical Analyser to Government, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem, to be met from surplus cash balance."

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the necessary sanction be accorded.

Dr. Bahadhurji moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Health Officer a report as to the details of the proposed analytical work and as to what further requirements he would recommend for the carrying out of the work by the Health Department.

After some discussion the amendment was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE following interesting plan for amending the United States currency is suggested by the old-established American banker's magazine, "Rhodes' Journal of Banking." It is suggested that there should be a Central Bank created for the sole purpose of issuing currency. The capital of this bank would be subscribed in legal tender and Treasury notes, and be deposited with the United States Treasurer. To the extent of this capital, added to its own reserve in Government notes and gold, the Central Bank would issue its own notes as currency to all other banks upon good securities, the issue not to exceed in value seventy-five per cent. of the deposited assets. In this way the Government notes would be retired, and placed where they could gradually be paid off as the revenues of the Government allowed. The Government would at the same time be relieved of its banking functions, and the new paper currency would be secured by the securities of the various banks to which it is issued.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer a perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

GODHRA SOCIAL CLUB.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A VERY successful evening party was held on Thursday by the members of the Godhra Social Club on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the club by Dr. J. Pollen, Collector, Panch Mahals, and there never was a more brilliant and a successful social gathering in the history of Godhra. The club rooms, which are situated opposite the Pollen garden, were tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. They were also beautifully illuminated, both internally and externally, and the place looked very gay and picturesque. The members of the Managing Committee had spared neither money nor labour to make the occasion a grand success. There were about one hundred invitations issued. The guests began to arrive at 5 p.m. Dr. Pollen, the honorary patron of the club, and Mr. J. A. G. Wales, the president of the club, arrived at 6-30 p.m. They were received at the entrance by Rao Saheb Chunilal Harilal, Messrs. Mayaram Jaitaram, J. G. Gokhale, G. S. Muccadam, Manilal A. Pandya, and other members of the Managing Committee, and were escorted to the club rooms, where there was hardly room to move about. On his arrival Dr. Pollen was loudly cheered by the persons assembled. Mr. Manilal A. Pandya, B.A., honorary secretary of the club, then read the following report:—

Dr. Pollen and Gentlemen,—I am desired by the Managing Committee to read a short report explaining the circumstances under which the Godhra Social Club came into existence. A lawn tennis club was established here in the month of October, 1893, when there were about twenty-five members. At that state of the club, the attention of the members was confined solely to physical exercise, while they had not the advantage of meeting together in rooms like these where they could pass their time in amusing themselves with indoor games. The necessity of a club as we have at present was felt long since, and to remove this difficulty some of our friends thought it better to have a regular club here on the footing of the Gujerat Club at Ahmedabad. A meeting was convened in the Stewart Library on the 16th November, 1895, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Chunilal, to consider what steps should be adopted to promote the above object. There were about twenty-five gentlemen present on the occasion, and they very willingly sympathised with the movement and enlisted themselves as members. The present number on the list, excluding the non-resident members, is forty, of whom I have much pleasure to announce that five have become life-members. In order to carry out the project of the club successfully, it was thought necessary to open a donation list, to which many gentlemen contributed readily, and the sum of Rs. 615 was collected. From this, gentlemen, it will appear, that the club has made a very good beginning, and having a distinguished officer like our popular Collector, Dr. J. Pollen, as its honorary patron, and being readily joined by other officers, it has ensured its future success. The club has been also very fortunate in securing Mr. J. A. G. Wales, Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, as its president. The club has at present hired two rooms for Rs. 7 per mensem, and has introduced several indoor and outdoor games. It is also proposed to have a regular series of lectures on social topics delivered here on fixed days which will be open to members and to the public as well. It being thought desirable to have a reading room attached to the club, some of the members have kindly promised to send their own papers to the club for the general use, and thus you will see, gentlemen, that the object of the club, which is promotion of physical and intellectual amusements and social intercourse amongst members, will be successfully carried out. That the club is at present labouring under a great difficulty for want of a good site for playing one who has visited the present playground will easily imagine. Even that ground which is surrounded by stones, chunam, etc., will have to be shortly shifted when the building under construction will be handed over to the Government authorities. But the difficulty can be removed if we succeed in secure from our worthy Collector a suitable plot of ground, where a snug little cottage can be erected, if funds allow. As for the financial condition of the club, out of the money collected as stated above the club has spent Rs. 300 in purchasing necessaries such as kits of badminton, lawn tennis, indoor games, etc., and in meeting the contingent expenses for the month of this day, the present balance at hand being Rs. 315. Before closing the report, I beg to express on behalf of the club its best thanks to Dr. Pollen for his condescending to come down amongst us to perform the opening ceremony to-day, and to other gentlemen for their presence here on this occasion.

Mr. G. S. Muktadam then said: Dr. J. Pollen and Gentlemen,—I cannot find adequate words to express the great pleasure I feel in seeing you all assembled here on an occasion like this, viz., the opening ceremony of the Godhra Social Club, and this day may rightly be regarded as a red-letter day in the history of Godhra. I should say new Godhra under the regime of our esteemed friend and Collector, Dr. J. Pollen. The times are changed, and we are changed with them; no, this statement is not true of most of us, but I would be more correct when I say that we are not changed, but we have been changing and are being dragged either willingly or unwillingly by the all-powerful current of Western civilization. Our present gathering together and constituting ourselves into a body with the object of promoting physical and intellectual amusements and social intercourse is a manifestation of many of the advantages we have derived by coming in contact with the most advanced nation in the world. Among the objects of the club I attach the utmost importance to physical amusements the club will provide, as, under our present circumstances, it is necessary that primary attention should be directed towards it. Much credit is due to Dr. Bhandarker, the late Vice-Chancellor of our University, and the Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade for bringing this subject more prominently before us. The learned Doctor in his convocation address of the last year attributed the high rate of mortality among the educated Hindus to their unhealthy social surroundings. No doubt, there are various other causes which are acting and which can satisfactorily explain the reason. Why, I mean long and difficult course of study, the general poverty, the influence of climate, and blind obedience to unjustifiable customs. The influence of English education and English civilization has been producing its results in our society. Under the benign influence of English education many of the religious scruples of the present generation have been dispelled. The iron rule of caste has been well-nigh broken. The exemplary conduct of some English gentlemen in bringing together natives and Europeans in social intercourse have tended to inform, refine, and regulate our manners and customs. Gentlemen, you are all aware that our late Governor, Lord Harris, did all in his power by precept and example to introduce and to give an impetus to active and healthy sports, and it is this fact among many others which will make his name long remembered in this Presidency. His Excellency in one of his last speeches at Bombay is reported to have said: "I would rather play cricket than look at it." Gentlemen, therefore, I wish we all would follow the sound advice of one who is a very high authority in cricket matters, and say like him that we would play cricket, lawn tennis, badminton, and other similar games and not merely look at them, as some of us would be inclined to do. To take part in such games is generally regarded by some as below their position, and some even go so far as to style it quite a humbug. Lord Harris did his best to remove this impression from the minds of natives by his personal example and by the liberal encouragement he gave in promoting such institutions. It was in his time that Hindu and Parsi gymkhanas were started in Bombay, Poona, and other places, where clubs have been established with physical exercise as one of their chief objects. I am aware that many will find it hard, and it is hard to begin, and it is the first step that costs, and therefore let us begin and begin right earnestly. In the conversation I had the other day with a European officer of this place, I was surprised to find him complaining that we, natives, do not like to mix with the Sahebs, and this he attributed as the reason why the Sahebs do not mix with the natives. Gentlemen, it is a serious charge, and I am sure, you, my native friends, will plead not guilty to it. I take the liberty of saying that the enmity in India are usually accustomed to see the natives in their hours of business and from certain peculiar cases they are led to infer that natives are unsympathetic and are anxious to remain aloof. But this is an erroneous conclusion, based upon insufficient facts. This state of things is owing to misunderstanding on both the sides, and the marked difference there is between the social manners and customs of the communities. Whatever may be true elsewhere, I can say from personal experience, and you, gentlemen, will bear me out when I say that the European officers here are ever ready to mix with the natives and are anxious to understand the wants and wishes of the subjects placed under their charge, and there is mutual feeling of confidence. The remark made by the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta in his recent speech at Bombay, in which he alluded to the want of sympathy and the so-called ignorance of the district officers, may be justified or not, and I have nothing more to say as I am not in a position to judge whether he was justified in making such a remark, but what I want to say, and it gives me very great pleasure to observe is that the remark does not in the least hold good in the case of our officers here. I am happy to see that there are very bright prospects in the immediate future for our club under the distinguished patronage of our worthy Collector, Dr. J. Pollen. The first blow is half the battle. Gentlemen, we have begun well, but we should not forget that this is merely a beginning. We must constantly keep before our eyes the maxim "strike while the iron is hot," and we are sure to make this movement a very useful and a successful one financially—a movement with which our learned Collector has kindly allowed us to associate his honoured name as its honorary patron. One word more, gentlemen, and it is this that we are very much thankful to the officers and gentlemen of this place who have readily and liberally supported our movement.

Rao Saheb Chunilal Harilal, Sub-Judge, Godhra, then addressed the meeting as follows: Dr. Pollen, Mr. President and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to see you all assembled in this hall to-day to witness the opening ceremony of the Godhra Social Club by our patron, Dr. J. Pollen. You, know, gentlemen, that institutions of this sort owe their existence to the influence of Western civilization. By this I do not mean to say that we had not our games and sports in former days, i.e., in the last 150 years. We had among us good many manly games and sports requiring much physical strength and exercise, and good many grown up people used to take part in it. But that was a different time. We had then no safety of our life and property, and we were in hourly danger of being attacked and robbed from one side or the other. Situated as we then were every man found it to his advantage to have some physical training. With the growth of the benign British rule in this country, this danger became less and less, and we began to think that physical training was no longer a necessary accomplishment. As this belief grew stronger and stronger in course of time good many of our manly games began to disappear, and there has for the present arisen a belief that games and sports are for young boys only. The people at large now-a-days do not approve of grown people amusing themselves with outdoor games, and laugh at those who do so. I need not impress upon you, gentlemen, that this is a mistaken belief, and it must change in course of time. Gentlemen, I am happy to be able to say that in an out-of-the-way place like Godhra, in spite of this general belief, we have been able to do a little in this direction, and bring into existence this club, a report of the working of which body for the last two months has been just now read over to you. From that you must have observed that this institution has for its object the promotion of both physical and intellectual amusement. And I mean institutions of this sort only which I say owe their existence to the Western civilization. When we first met in the hall in Stewart's Library to consider what steps should be adopted to further this object, I had not the remotest idea that we would be able to have a footing of this sort. Two or three days later on when I, with some friends, saw our worthy Collector, Dr. J. Pollen, in connection with this business, and he condescended to be our honorary patron, and promised us every assistance possible, I began to realize that a new life was given to the club. Encouraged as we were by these assurances of our patron we proceeded with our work in right earnest in the way chalked out by him, and the result is that we have been able to enlist on our roll a good many distinguished gentlemen of this place as our members. The credit of all this, gentlemen, is due to our worthy Collector, who received the deputation that waited upon him in such a cordial manner and gave them such a hearty reception that I cannot find adequate words to express our deep gratitude to him. Gentlemen, I may be allowed to digress a little, if digression it can be called, and lay before you a short outline of the scheme which the club has now in view. Many of you must have observed the piece of land which we use as play-ground is in a miserable state, and as if that was not sufficient, it has been for the present, I may say, fortified by something like a wall of mud, metal, fuel, chunam, kiln, and such other things. Even this fortified plot, I am told, we are not going to have for a long time. Secondly, for the building the club we are left to the mercy of our landlord. If it ever pleases him to ask us to vacate we are nowhere. Under such circumstances, I think it necessary to strive hard to have a plot of land for our play-ground, etc., attached to which must be a room or two for our gatherings. There was a time, gentlemen, when I looked upon this as a Utopian scheme, but now supported as we are by our patron and situated as we are in the centre of an agency, I don't think that the time for the accomplishment of this scheme is very far off. I hope that we may be able to celebrate the next annual gathering of the club in a place which we may legitimately be entitled to call our own. Gentlemen, I need not here attempt to express our gratitude to Mr. J. A. G. Wales, who has kindly consented to be our president, and has taken the trouble of coming down here from the district to attend this ceremony to-day. From this you can easily imagine how deep an interest he takes in this club. In conclusion, I beg to thank you all, the gentlemen who have graced this hall by their presence in response to our invitation. Gentlemen, I will not detain you long by encroaching upon your valuable time. Only one more request and I have finished. That request relates to the most important and pleasant part of the solemn duty that I have been entrusted by you to perform, gentlemen, I am highly obliged to you in compliance with your wishes. Gentlemen, I, on behalf of the members of the Godhra Social Club, request my esteemed friend, our worthy and popular patron, Dr. J. Pollen, to declare this club formally open and wish it a long and successful career.

Dr. Pollen, rising to reply, said that they must hold him excused if he only made very few brief remarks. He had just come in over fifty-one miles of one of the worst roads it had been his lot to experience in his twenty-five years of Indian service—the road from south to Godhra. For the condition of the road, he was happy to say, no member of the Social Club, not even his friend, Mr. Mayaram, nor any member of the Taluka Administration, was responsible. The destruction of what had last year been a passable Local Fund Road was due to the prosperity of the Godhra merchants and the wonderful expansion of the Panch Mahals timber-trade, and to the merchants he must look for the repair of the damage done by their prosperity. Immediately on his return half-an-hour ago he had opened his letters, and amongst his letters he had found one from Mr. Malabari, sending him his pamphlet, entitled "The Indian Problem." Doubtless, many of the members of that club knew the pamphlet well. He had only time to glance at the opening sentences, but it struck him that these sentences would form a very good text for the few remarks he might be called upon to make to the club that evening. Mr. Malabari writes: "India is becoming the problem of the age. More than Europe, more than America, is this sphinx of an Ancient Civilization puzzling the political seer. Who can tell whether she is nodding or shaking her head? Whether she is asleep or is only winking at the puny efforts of man to read her mind?" Mr. Malabari was undoubtedly right. The great masses of India were sphinx-like, but men like Mr. Malabari and his friend, Mr. Dayaram Gidumall, who led earnest and unselfish lives, ever seeking the good of others specially, their fellow-country-men, were helping the sphinx to speak; and if Mr. Malabari were present that evening at the opening of the Social Club, he would find that what the leading men of Godhra were certainly neither nodding nor asleep. The idea that the masses of the agricultural population resembled the sphinx was not altogether original, Turgeneff, one of the ablest Russian writers, in his "Poetry in Prose," describes how he once came upon the sphinx in a vast wilderness of India, and he puzzled him, and, how he thought he had seen those well-set eyes, that thoughtful brow, those firm lips, that masterful chin, somewhere before—and on looking closer discovered that the sphinx was really his fellow-countrymen, the peasant of Yaroslav and Razan—bone of his bone—the great big Russian peasant. He declared his fellow-countrymen had something to say—and they would yet be able to say it. And so with India! She is beginning to speak, and in no uncertain terms. A club like this is one of her forms of utterances, and Dr. Pollen congratulated the members of the club on the form the utterance had taken in Godhra. Mr. Chunilal Harilal, the Sub-Judge, had spoken of the piping times of peace secured by the British Government as having a tendency to render the people of India less strong and less martial than of yore. But physical exercises were no new thing in India. The land had always produced athletes of a very high order, and the fact that so many young men gathered themselves together to indulge in manly games and exercises was a proof that the ancient spirit and strength of the race had not passed away. Mr. Muccadam had spoken in justly eulogistic terms of the impulse Lord Harris's encouragement had given to manly sports in Bombay. But Lord Harris had not invented cricket! nor even been the first to introduce it into the Western Presidency. Twenty-four years ago Dr. Pollen used to play cricket in Khandeish with Major Oliver Probyn and his Bhil eleven—and splendid cricketeers those wild Bhils were! Dr. Pollen considered that the speakers that evening had given him (Dr. Pollen) a great deal of undue and undeserved credit in connection with the formation of this club. He had only done nothing but acquiesced in the excellent suggestion of Mr. Chunilal and the gentlemen working with him. The movement was a spontaneous native movement, and highly creditable to all concerned. As regards the request made by the secretary to grant a suitable site for a play-ground, Dr. Pollen said that he was not Rajah and had no lands at his disposal, but would assure the members that he would do his best to help them in that direction. He also said that the object of the promoters of the institution was a laudable one and he expressed his hope that if they approached the Chiefs of Rewa Kantha, as they intended doing, they would not receive an unfavourable response. One word of warning or advice he would give. He was growing old, and attaining experience that had something of prophetic strain, so might be pardoned for offering advice. His advice was that they should not be discouraged if there was an ebb and flow in their prosperity. All real progress must allow for occasional retrogression, but if they persevere and adhered to their resolutions in spite of occasional discouragements, the club was bound to prosper, and prove of the greatest utility in the social and physical development of the upper classes of Godhra. He felt great pleasure in formally declaring the club open, and wished the institution a career of prolonged and ever-increasing prosperity.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, president of the club, then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Pollen, which was seconded by Rao Saheb Chunilal, who then requested the guests to partake of the refreshments that were provided on the occasion. Dr. Pollen, Mr. Wales, Kumar Shri Ranjitsinghji of Sanjeli, and other distinguished guests were then garlanded, and the company dispersed at about 9-30 p.m., after the usual distribution of pan, guiab, attar, etc.

AN American paper lately gave currency to the report that Edison was writing a novel. A German paper smartly replies that there must be some mistake, and that Edison is probably constructing some machine which writes novels.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an unthinly genre, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical force, and removes and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

HINDU ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A literary meeting in celebration of the 6th anniversary of a literary association, styled the Bal Vidvadjana Sabha, was held on last Saturday afternoon in the Arya Samaj Hall. The attendance was large and the literary elements preponderating. Among those present were Dewan Bahadur Manibai Jasbhai, Prince Buldeoji of Dhurampur, Shrimant Vinayak Dhondiraj Biwalkar, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balkrishnaji Pitale, J. P., Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Principal D. G. Padhye, Messrs. W. Chambers, Eknath R. Khoke, S. D. Khote, N. S. Kale, K. S. Sridur, barrister-at-law, Prof. N. G. Welinkar, S. T. Bhandare, Balkrishnaji B. Pitale, Krishnarao B. Kantak (late of Cambay Educational Department) M. R. Bodas, M. A., LL. B., Madhowrao M. Pitale, Y. N. Bhende, N. S. Devrukhkar, B. A., LL. B., G. K. Kantak; Baburao Ramchandra, V. M. Pitale, B. B. Nagarkar, Wamanrao Damodarji Pitale, K. G. Ghodi, B. A. Tansukhram Mansukram, B. A., Shanker Daji Shastri Pade, K. M. Pitale, N. B. Rome, N. J. Rane, V. S. Javeri, and many others.

At 5-25 p. m. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai and Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale arrived together at the hall, and were received by Dr. Bhalchandra and Messrs. Gopinath K. Kantak and Khunderao M. Pitale, and other members of the committee. After a few introductions, on the motion of Mr. Y.N. Bhende, the president of the Sabha, seconded by Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba, the Dewan Bahadur took the chair. The proceedings opened by the singing of a specially composed song suited to the occasion. The secretary, Mr. G. N Wadivkar, read the report as follows:—

Dewan Bahadur and Gentlemen,—The Committee of this Sabha beg to lay before you their sixth annual progress report of this institution from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895, with the object of securing your approval, and inviting suggestions as to the Sabha's future career. It may be mentioned that the association, which was formed on the auspicious day of the Good Padwa (Chaitra Sud 1st 1811 Shalivan era and the Savant year 1945), has made slow but steady progress on the lines of its organization. When this Sabha was started, the promoters had to contend against many difficulties and had to depend on their own resources single-handed to carry out its aim. The existence of similar debating clubs in the locality where the Sabha met was another circumstance which marred its rapid onward march. The chief founder of this institution, Mr. N. B. Rome, held the meetings of the Sabha at his own residence for some time. At first the members were not charged any fee, and small prizes were given to young members as an inducement to them to take a part in the proceedings of the meeting out of the funds collected by the founders of the Sabha among themselves. This experiment proved so far successful that many youths of means joined the society and voluntarily offered occasional subscriptions to meet certain expenses of Dussera and other friendly gatherings and lectures, &c. The committee beg to observe that, though the Sabha was established to cultivate the elocutionary powers of its members by the delivery of lectures or readings of essays on social, religious and moral subjects, interspersed with a few burning political questions of the day, and generally for self-improvement, strangers desiring to take a part in a debate or offering to read essays and deliver lectures, were permitted to do so without payment of any fee; while prominent visitors were requested by the Sabha to attend, deliver lectures, and preside at meetings, and the committee are glad to state that these invitations received due response. After placing before you, gentlemen, a general outline of the Bal Vidwajan Sabha, the committee beg to enter into details of the actual work done by it during the year under report. The Sabha held thirty-three ordinary weekly meetings. Essays on a variety of subjects were read and discussed, the most important among them being on Female Education, Provincial Service, practical knowledge, What can be learnt from the Home Rule Bill, Bravery of India, Gunpati Holidays, Hindu Religious Customs, Morality and how to culture it, the Necessity of Sanitation, Effects of the mind over the body from a medical point of view, Connection of the mind with the limbs of the body and their expected results, How to acquire necessary information, and How to be wise and merry. The lecturers were Messrs. R. B. Pitale, G. N. Wadivkar, N. M. Kadam, K. H. Pawar, N. B. Rome, N. J. Rane, V. S. Javeri, Y. B. Divekar, K. P. Hatalker, A. G. Lokhande, V. Tilu, &c., In addition to the above five public lectures were given during the year, inclusive of the Dussera meeting as against three in 1893-4. The first was delivered in the Native Institution Hall, Bombay, on the 25th August, before the presidency of a very large civilian, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, when Swami Nityanadjee, the famous saint, delivered a learned discourse on "The Discipline of ancient Rushies." The hall, intended to hold more than 500 persons, was crowded to suffocation, and the Swami's instructive lecture was listened with patience, interrupted only by deafening cheers of applauses. The second lecture was delivered by the Sabha's president, Mr. Y. N. Bhende, on "Friendship and its responsibilities, on 1st September last in this decorated and splendid hall, where we have all now met, when a famous High Court pleader, Mr. G. Chandavarker, B.A., LL.B. presided. The discussion on this subject followed on the lecture was very interesting, and the numerous audience seemed pleased with it. The third lecture was by a member of the committee, Mr. Gopinath Krishnarao Kantak, and the subject was a sketch of the life of Babu Keshev Chandrasen. This took place on the 29th September in the Kandawady Anglo-Vernacular School located in a bungalow belonging to the Hon. Mr. Bal Mangesh Wagle, the chairman being the well-known Theissic reformer Mr. B. B. Nagarkar. The discussion was lively, and the meeting was well attended. The occasion for the next meeting was the Dussera friendly gathering, on the 9th October, when the well known High Court Translator and Interpreter, Mr. Nanabhai Sudamanjee Kale, and a speaker to-day, presided and addressed the meeting on the historical events of this particular day. The customary gold (Apta leaves) were exchanged and sweetmeats, flowers, attar, &c., were distributed. The fifth and the last meeting of the year was held in the New English School Hall, Fanaswadi, on the 27th January 1896, when Mr. Purshotam Raoji Telang delivered a lecture on "Comparison of Christianity with Hindoo religion," the chair on the day being occupied by a public-spirited gentleman Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadeker, whom we shall have the pleasure to hear presently. The lecture was interesting and appreciated by a large audience. Besides these, the committee held four business meetings. During summer vacations the Sabha does not meet. The number of the regular members is thirty. The committee regret to say that many students were debarred from profiting by joining the institution owing to the stringency of the Sabha's rules and discipline, although those rules the committee have pleasure to report, have caused a number of irregular and absent members to retire, the remaining ones being all regular and interested in the welfare of the Sabha as one unit. Thus ends the glowing side of the Sabha. The Sabha, which admits free members in indigent circumstances, has not been equally fortunate in its financial aspect, which is in want of funds. The nominal fee of one anna per mensem is now increased to two annas. To help the parent institution the committee have recently opened a library on a small scale, and books are issued to members on certain conditions, but no extra subscription is charged. The committee take this opportunity to thank the Joint Schools Committee for the use of the school hall for the Sabha's meetings. The committee tender thanks also to the Arya Samaj committee, and the proprietors of the New English School and those of the Bombay Native Institution for the occasional use of their respective pieces, and request them to continue this favor in future, free of charge. Thanks are also due to educated gentlemen who visited this Sabha and gave valuable advice, which received due consideration. Gentlemen, the committee beg to draw your attention to the fact that this meeting is not restricted to members only, but is open alike to non-subscribers also, and is therefore not limited in its scope. The committee will continue to endeavour to do their utmost to utilize this small institution to the best advantage both intellectual and moral. On this ground the committee submit with due deference to you, gentlemen, that they have made out a claim for support, and trust that the public will favorably assure the members that he would do his best to help them in that direction. He also said that the object of the promoters of the institution was a laudable one and he expressed his hope that if they approached the Chiefs of Rewa Kantha, as they intended doing, they would not receive an unfavourable response. One word of warning or advice he would give. He was growing old, and attaining experience that had something of prophetic strain, so might be pardoned for offering advice. 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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The news of the sad accident to the whaler of the *Acorn* will probably be the cause of a further outbreak on the part of those who have recently been girding in the Press at the ill-management of men-of-wars' boats. At present writes a service contemporary we are without detailed information, but it appears that the whaler, while bringing off liberty men from the shore was capsized in a squall such as is not infrequent at Monte Video. We are not told if the petty officer, who was drowned, in addition to a writer, the ship's steward, and two leading seamen, was in charge of the boat or whether these men composed all the liberty men that were in her. Probably we shall have no further particulars until we get a mail. The accident may well cause reflection upon the course pursued when the pinnace of the *Edgar* was capsized the other day. Then there was an immediate appeal for funds to relieve the widows and other dependent relatives of those who had been drowned; but it is obvious that although the catastrophe in one case was of much greater dimensions than the other, precisely similar reasons obtain now as then. The fact is that, instead of raising funds for the relief of distress merely when the accident is attended with a large loss of life, some permanent fund are necessary to deal with every case of the kind. An organisation for this purpose exists in the shape of the Exhibition Fund, and therefore we are of opinion that the Navy as a whole should support this fund and look upon it as the only one to issue an appeal to when necessary.

In the annual report of the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance we note, among the many important subjects with which it deals, that the bureau has come to the conclusion that the system of wire-wound gun construction, as practised in this country, is not considered to have sufficient advantages to warrant its replacing the system of construction at present in vogue in the United States, nor, it is added, can any other method of construction at present known. The breech mechanism, adapted from a French invention by Lieutenant Fletcher, United States Navy, has been adopted in the case of the 6in. quick-firing guns on account of its greater power of extraction, but only a certain number of the 4in. and 5in. guns of a like nature are to be fitted with it, and these are to be fully tested before it is finally adopted in their case. An accident, however, has quite recently occurred on board the United States ship Columbia, the breech-plug of an 8in. gun upon this principle having been split—fortunately without any serious result—and this may possibly cause an alteration in the decision come to with regard to the 6in. guns, especially as the Fletcher system does not seem to be regarded with unqualified approval. As regards powder, difficulty is experienced in obtaining a satisfactory brown powder for guns of the larger calibres, and the necessity of developing a serviceable smokeless powder is emphasised; nitro-glycerine powders are declared unsatisfactory, and it is proposed to adopt the pure gun-cotton powder for the use of the Service. The range-finder invented by Lieutenant Fiske has been tested, and is declared to be of importance, more especially in the case of guns being isolated, where audible transmission of signals might be impossible.

Captain Gilbert, whose articles in the "Nouvelle Revue" upon the relative military situations in France and Germany have caused a profound impression in the former country, turned his attention latterly to the real significance of the German military law. While Germany, he says, during the last two years has been steadily pursuing her programme, France has traced but the first lines of hers, and has suffered from such pitiable failures as the "loi d'encadrement," the attempted solution of the question of the Colonial Army, and the harmful expedients of General Mercier. France has halted between irreconcilable claims, the desire for economy on one hand, and the text of the organic laws, with the vague consciousness of external dangers, on the other. How feebly a solution has been sought may be seen in the doubling of the proportion of soldiers who serve but one year with the colours. Thus, in 1895, these have numbered 109,811 out of 244,643 men embodied, the letter and not the spirit of the law of July 15, 1889, being observed. Still worse, says Captain Gilbert, the equilibrium of the complementary resources has been destroyed. The proportion of imperfectly trained infantrymen (ten months' service) is excessive for the whole of the Army. In the infantry of the Line especially, numbering 83,000 men of ten months' service, against about 60,000 who have been trained for two or three years, the system tends towards that of a simple Militia. Here, once again, says Captain Gilbert, is the old "folie du nombre," but aggravated by increasing contempt for the essential question of quality. He has since concluded his series of articles, attempting to show that France would be placed at serious disadvantage on the outbreak of war with Germany.

The thoroughness with which the Military Information Division of the United States War Department does its work deserves to be noticed. We have just received from the Embassy a very carefully-compiled narrative of the autumn manœuvres of Austria-Hungary, France, and Germany in 1894, prepared in the Adjutant-General's office "for the information of the Army," and issued from the Government printing office at Washington. The work has been thoroughly well done, especially in the case of the Austro-Hungarian manœuvres, to which the fullest justice has been rendered. The scheme of the operations, the strength and organisation of the forces engaged, the detail of the movements, with abstracts of orders, and a summary are given. The French manœuvres are dealt with more briefly, and not quite so satisfactorily, but the account of the German operations, though rather short, is very good. To each section is appended a note on the changes in the drill regulations of the Army dealt with. It is pointed out touching Austria-Hungary that the regulations are the expression of general principles, and that great discretion is left to officers in practice. The actual regulations are therefore an evolutional development, with the drill book as a starting point; at the same time, owing to the frequent intercommunication of officers, the resulting methods are singularly uniform. Many details of modern French drill are given, and the changes in the German attack formation are indicated. Splendid maps illustrate the Austro-Hungarian and German manœuvres, reproduced respectively by permission of the Austro-Hungarian War Ministry and the German General Staff. The French maps are less satisfactory.

The decrees of November 7 and 15, which reorganise the French Ministry of War, have for their effect the division of the administration into three great departments. The general staff is to converge the efforts and the work of the various arms and services, without waste of power, to their common object, viz., preparation for war. In a similar way the general secretariat is to co-ordinate the operations of the various administrative services. The third section is the military cabinet, whose chiefs discuss and arrange all military affairs with the responsible Minister. The most considerable change is the enlargement of the duties and powers of the Chief of the Staff. The decree of May, 1890, made this officer responsible for the general organisation and training of the Army, but left him without control over the departments which carried on the work. By the decree of November 15 the directorates of the various arms, of the administrative services, and of the medical branch, are placed under his authority in regard to all that concerns the organisation, training, mobilisation and armament of troops, territorial defence, and the constitution of military stores in preparation for war. The *Armée Territoriale*, however, says that the most important effect of the new dispositions is to give permanence to the work of the Chief of the Staff, and to remove the evils which result from the unstable tenure of office by the Minister. M. Cavaignac's important proposals with regard to the Colonial Army, and the fusion of the corps of artillery and engineers, are to be brought before the Army Commission.

M. Charles Malo, in the *Journal des Debats*, writes in a melancholy mood upon the moral of the recent discussion of the French Army Estimates in the Chamber, viz., the apathy of the Parliament in military affairs. A few years ago, he says, it was universally admitted that in a short service army good non-commissioned officers were of the first importance. Measures were accordingly taken in 1889 to give satisfaction to this useful class, and to retain their services, and so effective of 27,000 re-engaged men was foreseen. By April, 1891, a total of 24,000 had been obtained, but then new counsels prevailed. The maximum of re-engagements was fixed at 24,000, privileges were taken away, and the number fell to 22,000 in 1893, 21,000 in 1894, 20,000 in January, 1895, and 19,000 in July, and there is reason to fear that there will be a still further decline. M. Cavaignac seems indeed to have become alarmed at the condition of affairs, but the discussion upon the estimates closed without any step being taken to remedy it. In regard to the effectives, M. Malo points out that the total of 540,000 recognised as the maximum force necessary has never been reached, and that once again, at the last moment, a reduction of 5,000 visited upon the Algerian Corps, has had to be admitted. It is not, we are told, that the contingent for the year is insufficient, but that the "necessities of the budget" have caused many men of the older classes to be liberated from their engagements. Until France, like Germany, says the critic, establishes an absolutely fixed effective, this state of things will always be apparent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

Peacock, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on leave, from Colombo

JANUARY 20.

Murray, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Mhow
Bunn, Surg-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from Bareilly
Stirling, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, from leave
Beatso, Major, Punjab, R A, en route to Malta, from Moultan
Carmichael, Lt, Bo, R E, to rejoin, to Barrackpore

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 18.

Jameson, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England
Rossetter, Major, Bo, 2nd Durham, L I, on leave, to Poona
Ayerst, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty to Poona
Crawford, Capt, 7th B I, to rejoin, to Raipur
Ferguson, Surgn-major, 19th Bo I, on leave to England

JANUARY 19.

Jones, Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham, L I, on leave, to Poona
Purvis, Lt, Bo, 3rd Bo Cavy, to rejoin, to England

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 21st January, 1896.

1 There will be 10 inch R.M.L. gun drill at Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day and Thursday at 3-30 p.m.

The proficiency class will meet at Nesbit Road to-day at 3-30 p.m. and at both Head Quarters on Thursday after gun drill. Competitors to parade with carbines on Tuesday.

2 There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. On Saturday next 25th instant the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.

4 The annual Corps subscription dance will take place at the Town Hall on Friday next.

5 All ballot papers for election of the Club Committee must be sent in by to-day.

6 It has been definitely settled that the Camp will commence at Mahalaxmi on 15th February and that the inter Company competition for the "Gatacre Cup" will take place during the Camp.

7. It is notified for information that the examination for the Proficiency certificates will probably take place on February 29th, 1896.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st January, 1896.

1 There will be Drill for Cyclists at 7-15 a.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, on the maidan in front of the Gymkhana. Dress: Khaki and Puttees.

2 Members who have not returned their Rifles for the Quarterly inspection are requested to do so at once. The Rifles will be re-issued within ten minutes after receipt.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

3. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School to-day (Tuesday) the 21st instant at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

4. The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 7 a.m. sharp on the Oval. Marching order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The fourth Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on (Friday) the 14th February, at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Captain F W Kemball, Byculla School, Byculla
Lieutenant H C Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort
Sergt Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles
Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens Bros, Girgaum
Cr Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie
Cr Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba
Sergt S F Pearcey, Govt Dockyard, Fort
Sergt W G Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort
Vol H Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon

Fancy Dress
Members .....Rs 2 to include one lady
Non-Members .....Rs 3 "

Evening Dress
Members .....Rs 3 to include one lady
Non-Members .....Rs 4 "
Extra lady .....Re 1
Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, January 15.)

Mr A Ka le, Offg Magte and Collr, Mymensingh, is allowed furlough for eight months and seven days, under Art 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations from 17th Feb 1896.

Mr Mahomed Yusuf I C S, is appointed to be an Asst Magte and Collr and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Purnea district.

Mr H J McIntosh, Jt Magte and Depy Collr on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Bhagalpur.

Lieut Col H Bolleau, Depy Commr, Singhbhum, is appointed to be Depy Commr of Hazaribagh, vice Col C H Garbett, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, from 16th Feb 1896.

Mr C H Bompas, sub pro tem Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Depy Commr of Singhbhum.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Gover Genl, the Lieut Govr appoints, under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892, Mr William Buckley Gladstone to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, vice Mr Charles Edward Smyth, resigned.

Mr A A Campbell, Offg District Supt of Police, Bogra, is allowed furlough for one year, under Ar 310 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 2nd February 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr S C Hill, Professor in the Hooghly College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Dacca College.

(*Punjab Gazette*, January 16.)

Forest Department—Mr C F Rossiter and Babu Latha Singh, Extra Asst Conservators of Forests, respectively made over and received charge of the Montgomery Forest Division on the 2nd January 1896, consequent on the departure of the former on three months' privilege leave.

Home Department—On being relieved of the charge of his duties at Jullundur, Mr J G M Rennie is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of the Rawalpindi Civil Division, with effect from the 8th of January 1896, vice Mr E W Parker, who reverted to his substantive appointment of the Registrar of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Mr C E F Bunbury, Offg Dep Commr, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, under Article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th of January 1896.

Mr [illegible], Asst Commr, Lahore, obtained privilege leave [illegible] Article 291 of the Civil [illegible] th to 21th of Dec 1895, both [illegible] med charge of his duties at [illegible] of January 1896.

[illegible] charge of the Civil Medical [illegible] 1895, relieving Surgn-Major [illegible].

[illegible] met charge of the Civil Medical [illegible] on the 23rd of Dec 1895.

[illegible] Tomkins, Probationary Asst [illegible] the rank of Asst Dist Supt of [illegible] ffect from the 6th January [illegible].

(*Punjab Gazette*, January 18.)

[illegible] have been granted by H M's [illegible] of leave:—
[illegible], Magte and Collr, special [illegible] on medical certificate for 12 [illegible].

[illegible], Jt Magte, six months' leave [illegible].

[illegible] to Govt, privilege leave for [illegible] and Collr, Aligarh, furlough out [illegible] 22nd Feb 1896.

[illegible] and Sessions Judge, Rae Bareli, [illegible] and eight months from 12th [illegible].

[illegible], Dehra Dun, to officiate as [illegible] E Holme.

[illegible] Settlement Officer, Partabgarh, to [illegible], Bulandshahr.

[illegible] Collr, Etah, to officiate as [illegible] Rae Bareli.

[illegible] Judge, Lucknow, is placed [illegible] Judgeship for two months from [illegible] of his present duties.

[illegible] Collr, Budaun, to officiate as [illegible] Lucknow.

[illegible] ra to officiate as Magte and [illegible].

[illegible] Probationary Asst District Supt of [illegible] passed the preliminary examination [illegible] Asst District Supt of Police, 2nd [illegible], from 28th Oct 1895.

[illegible] Asst Magte and Collr, on return from leave [illegible] Asst Supt.

[illegible] Settlement Depy Collr, on return [illegible] District.

[illegible] udical Commr, Oudh, on being [illegible]kie, to Moradabad as District and [illegible].

[illegible]rict and Sessions Judge, Moradabad, [illegible] J Deas, to revert to his substantive [illegible] and Collr, and to be posted to Rae [illegible].

[illegible] and Collr, from Bulandshahr to [illegible].

[illegible] from Mainpuri to Agra.

(*Provinces Gazette*, January 18.)

[illegible] Procedure Code, 1882, the Chief [illegible] the Court of Mr. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, with the powers conferred [illegible] 314 to 389 (both inclusive) of the [illegible].

[illegible] been appointed to the Indian Civil [illegible] Central Provinces, Commission, [illegible] Commr of the 4th class, and posted [illegible].

[illegible] of his duties at Narsinghpur on [illegible].

[illegible] of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the [illegible] ed to appoint Mr F C Turner, I [illegible] singhpur Dist, to be a Magte of [illegible].

[illegible] has been appointed to the Indian [illegible] to the Central Provinces Commission [illegible] Asst Commr of the 4th class, [illegible] Dist.

[illegible] of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the [illegible] ed to appoint Mr W M Crawford, [illegible] angabad Dist, to be a Magte of [illegible].

[illegible] months, under Article 647 (ii) of [illegible]ions, is granted to the Rev G H [illegible], with effect from the 1st Feb [illegible] on which he may avail himself [illegible].

[illegible] of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the [illegible] Lt-Col [illegible] special Mr G A Jones, I C [illegible] Dist, to be a Magte of the 2nd [illegible].

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

73-95—In person—Ramcharan Sewlal vs Sookhlal Kanjee
66-95—In person—Sitharam Bhai Sonar vs Liladher Soondarjee—Bicknell M and M
65-95—In person—Kamloobee vs Din Mahomed and another

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

553-95—Payne G and S—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee—Nanu and H—Part heard
559-95—Payne G and S—Bai Jainabai vs Ibrahimbhoy alias Abdoolabhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo—Thakerdas D and C

Postponed Long Causes.

138-95—K J Mantri—Lingajee Mankojee vs Narsoo Komri Magak and others—Bhaishunker and K, and In person.
436-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chhotalal and another vs Bhakundas Bhagidas and others—Tyabji D and Co.
207-95—Daphtary and F—Tolaram Telloomal vs Jumnadas Versimal
308-95—Ardeser H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkong walla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjibora—Bland and N.
394-95—In person (a pauper)—Dhunraj Muridhur Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhoy—Payne G and S
552-93—Brown and M—Sha Ladha Petraj and another vs Narrondas Hurseedas and another—Payne G and S
135-1042-95—Pestonjee R and K—Gokuldhand Jahadurmul and another vs Jitmul Ramanand and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

618-95—Nanu and H—Bai Sakurbai vs Matheorabai and another—Chitnis M and M
619-95—Nanu and H—Framjee Dadabhai Ollajee vs Dossabhoy Merwanjee Hirana and another—Edgelow and G
635-95—Pestonjee R and K—Nuzzer Mahomed Fatehally vs Veljee Ramjee and another

Testamentary Suits.

21-94—M H Khan—Bai Jainut vs Bai Bachoobai—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

349-93—Chitnis M and M—Moreshwar Vithoba Sakhardande vs Chintoo Nana Warik and others—Chitnis M and M and Khunderao and S.
634-90—Little and Co—Damodher Callianjee and others vs Luckhmidas Morarjee and others—Payne G and S, and Edgelow and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

145-95—Payne G and S—Nancy Peeroo Mahomed vs Albert Durst and others.
392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jamnadas vs Venaial Tarachan—Tyabjee and Co.
279-95—M H Khan (for a pauper)—Abdoolbhai Noorbhai vs Mossoo Adamjee and another—In person.
91-95—M H Khan—Sharanjit vs Hajee Essack bin Hajeechand and another—In person.
431-92—Little and Co—Jamnadas Jeevandas and others vs Ahamed Hajee Mitha and another
603-94—Bicknell M and M—Iswarlal Ochavram vs Premchand Daolatram and others—Mathubhai J and In person.
119-95—Jehangir D—Nusserwanjee Manekjee Cooper vs Fatmabai—Pestonjee R and K.
592-94—Payne G and S—Hassum Allana and others vs Hajee Seedick Allana and others—M H Khan, Payne G and S and Ahmadjee and D.
85-93—Bhai-hanker and K—Bai Bachi vs Ruttonsey Jiwraj and others—Pestonjee R and K

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Shirbai and others—Craigie L and O, Dikshit and H, Ardasir H and D, and In person—Part heard

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gooridas Cullianjee Ahmednuggur Cotton Press Co, Limited. Mulji and R. Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M for Company
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gooridas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Screw Company. Mulji and R. Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M for Company

Postponed Long Causes.

618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreeruchha and others—Khunderao and S and Payne G and S
638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdul Hoosein Jeewabhai and another—Dikshit and H
17-94—Craigie L and O—The Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co
396-91—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergir Ki-horegur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co
327-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jance Gawlee and others—Shamrao P
440-94—Crawford B and Co—Thomas Stephenson Weir vs Khatizabibi and others—Ardeser H and D.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—179 bales cotton, The New Moffussil Co; 37 bales wool, Ruttonjee Nanjee; 101 bales wool, C Nanjee; 56 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersee; 67 bales wool, A M Lutiff; 208 bales wool, N Kassumbhoy and Co; 101 bales wool, and 95 bales goat hair, M J Joomakhoy and Co; 500 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 500 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 81 bales wool, M Ramkaran.
Scottish Hero s—158 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 8 bales wool E Shurriff and Co; 1000 cwts linseed oil cake, The New Moffussil Co; 25 bales wool, L Shatagee.
Armenia s—40 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersee; 89 bales cotton, Lalham and Co; 60 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal.

FOR LONDON.

Charterhouse s—17 cwts peacock feathers, C Sorabjee; 75 cwts peacockfeathers, M Lalljee; 6 bales hides, J M Rehimtoola; 4 bales hides, K Shurriff and Co; 71 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 9 bales cotton, and wool en carpets, Hajee S Lalljee and Co; 4 cwts fishmaws, N M Peerbhoy; 12 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales hides, P Eduljee Boyce; 260 cwts gum, Hajee Sulleman; 2 pots rosa oil, K Khoobhall.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rufford Hall s—406 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre.
Armenia s—3657 cwts teaseed, 15996 cwts groundnuts, 337 cwts castorseed, and 296 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers; 6501 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.
Caledonia s—50 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, F Fischer and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 4,875 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,620 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 3,031 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khatau and Co
Eden Hall s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathord s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 410 bales cotton, and 2,768 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 400 cwts myrobollams, W Kipp

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gloamin s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,124 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co
Eshby Abbey s—40 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Strathord s—6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 cwts gum, John L Kersten and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Charterhouse s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—92 tons teak logs, Alex Mckenzie and Sons; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,200 cwts myrobolams, Volkart Brothers; 825 bales cotton, Glade and Co
Myrtledene s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 800 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,523 cwts myrabolams, W Kipp; 1 pot rosa oil, and 128 cwts myrabollams, N Khairaz and Co

FOR VENICE.

Myrtledene s—4,001 cwts castorseed, Trabjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,002 cwts castorseed, Tyabji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co
Clyde s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co

FOR GENOA.

Gloamin s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 14 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 100 tons old iron, Kika Khooshall; 1,000 cwts old iron, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—625 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 60 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 13 cwts sharkfins, R Fazal; 31 cwts oilbanum, Allabhoy Chaolanee and Co; 96 cwts sharkfins, R Fazil; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co
Mirzapore s—140 cwts sharkfins, and 10 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee and Co; 250 cwts onions, S H Hoosein; 165 cwts khimmie, 47 cwts fennelseed, and 1 bale cubebs, Quan Lun Enco; 66 cwts oilbanum, D Mowjee; 19 bales blankets, Sassoon J David and Co; 1 box cow bazar, D Mowjee; 8 cwts gendu horns, M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—100 bales twist and 3 bales piece goods, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 118 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co
Mirzapore s—19 bales piece goods, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 14 bales blankets, Sassoon J David and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landaura s—142 bales cotton, T G Young and Co

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—10 cases whisky, Lawrence and Co

FROM DUNDEE.

Baria s—2 hogsheads whisky, D Cawasjee

FROM LONDON.

Chusan s—6 cases stationery, The New Mofussil Co

FROM HULL.

Congo s—12 cases writing papers, M A M Shurufally

FROM HAMBURG.

Baroda s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee Hocheimer s—1 pipe portwine, M Russie and Co
Europa s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Pestonjee Maneckjee

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—3 cases glassware, R K Peer Mahomed; 12 bales writing papers M Essajee; 11 bales writing papers, E Sullemajee; 2 cases glassware, Tyabally Sumsoodin; 11 cases soap, A Shurafally; 50 bottles quick silver, R Purshotam; 30 cases condensed milk, E Spinner and Co; 25 cases clocks, R H Patuck

It appears that thet the demand for Indian snakes for European collections was never greater than at present. Every German steamer that leaves Calcutta takes hundreds to Hamburg for distribution over the Continent. During the past three months one naturalist alone at Calcutta has sent away over 1,800 reptiles, including pythons of over thirty feet in length. The largest of these and a cobra measuring fourteen feet, were purchased for the Zoological Gardens at Berlin, Indian "shamas" are also in great demand in Germany, and, although purchasable at three rupees each in Calcutta, obtain a fancy price on the Continent. Not only the commanders lead dozens of the Hamburg boats, but even the crews are keen on obtaining snakes and shamas. A German steamer left port the other day with over five hundred of these birds and three hundred snakes.

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for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
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Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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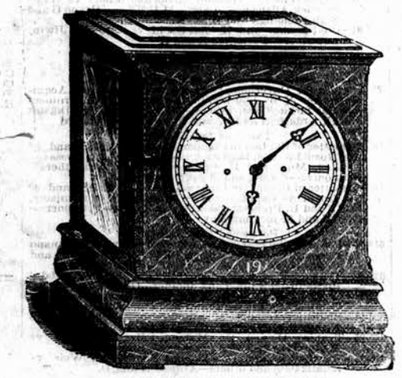

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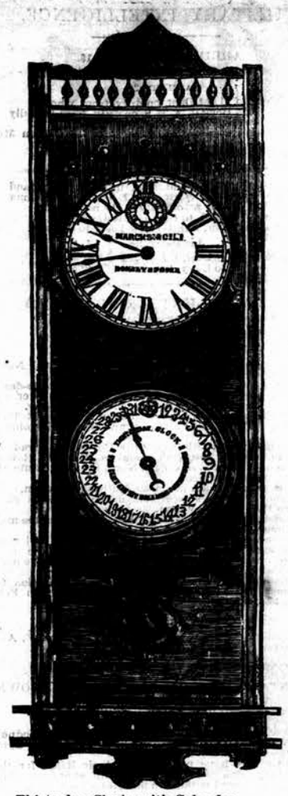

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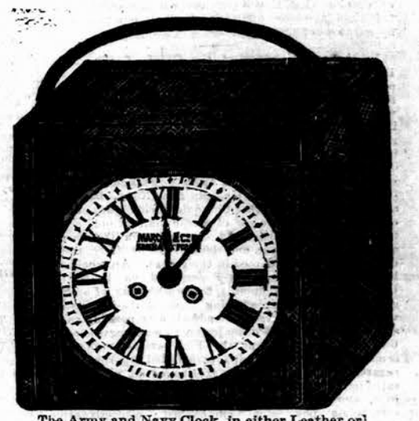

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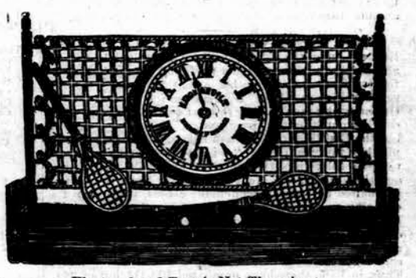

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